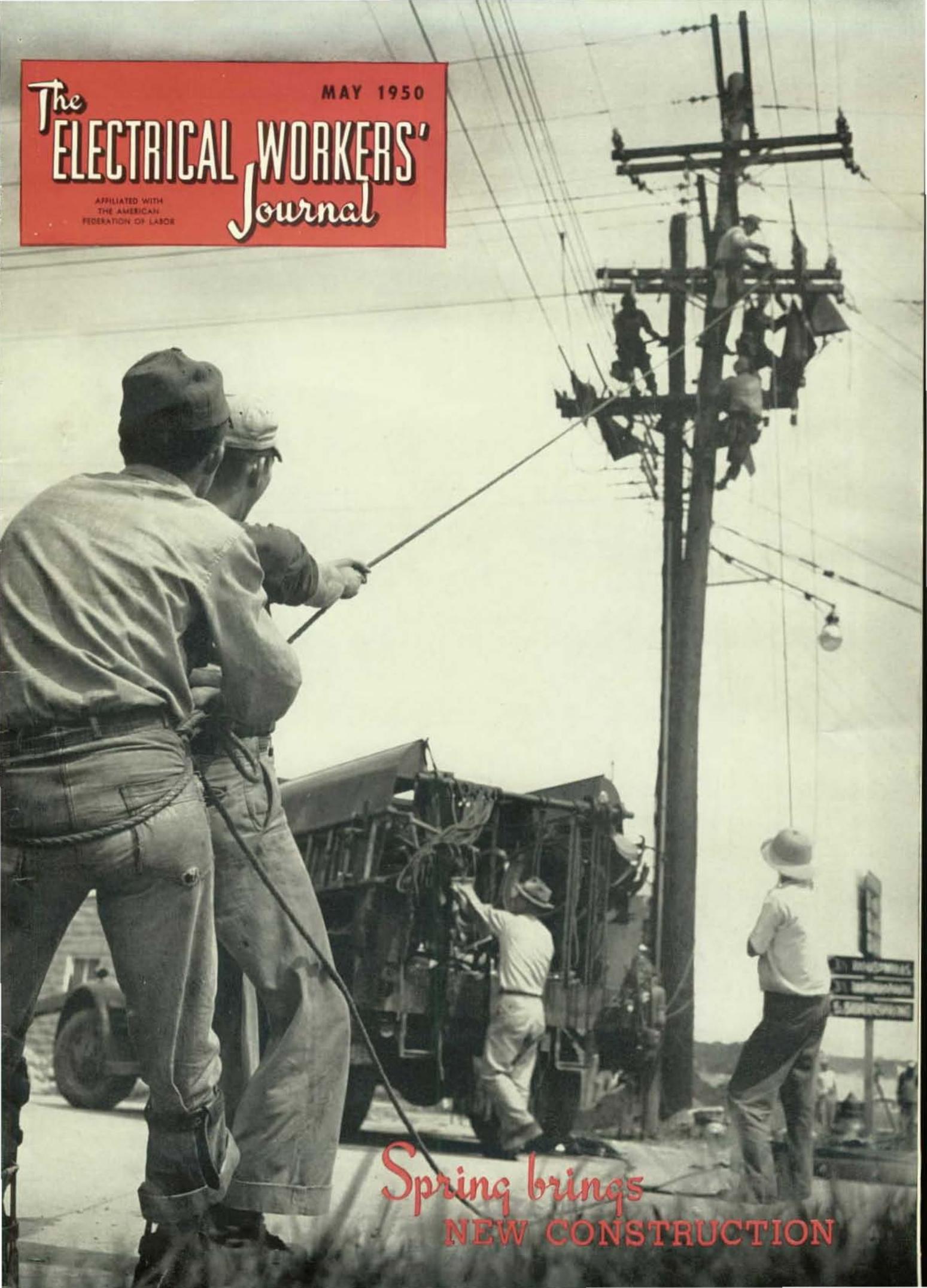


The
ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

AFFILIATED WITH
THE AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF LABOR

MAY 1950



Spring brings
NEW CONSTRUCTION

I.B.E.W. Salutes the BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA



HARRY C. BATES, *President* (seated)

THOMAS F. MURPHY
Treasurer

A. J. CLELAND
First Vice President

JOHN J. MURPHY
Secretary



Since the trade of the Bricklayer is one of the world's oldest, it is fitting that the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America should be one of the oldest trade unions in the United States and Canada. But age, and the prestige its years have brought it, are not the only attributes which have made the B.M.P.I.U. a great trade union and a great organization. It is youthful in outlook, alert to the times, and is a strong and tenacious battler for the workers it represents. Its distinguished president, Harry C. Bates, is a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and chairman of the AFL's Housing Committee. In his latter capacity, he has been a tremendously effective worker for the various progressive housing and slum clearance programs that have been before the Congress in the last few years. The I.B.E.W. salutes the B.M.P.I.U. in this issue of the Journal. Reading its history, and learning a lesson from its triumph over times of storm and stress, we can all rededicate ourselves to the principles of trade unionism.

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD

OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS★



Volume 49, No. 5

May, 1950

Contents

Executive Council Meeting	2
Joint Statement on Pension Plans	7
The Bricklayers' Story	8
Footprints of Science	14
Mailing the Journal	15
Editorials	20
About Your Heart	22
Artificial Mica in Production	26
With the Ladies	28
Cleveland Bowling Results	30
New Electrical Products	34
Gleanings from Near and Far	36
Questions and Answers	38
Coulee Dam Gets Big Equipment	40
Productivity in Power Industry	41
Short Circuits	43
Wired for Sound	44
Local Lines	45
Letter to R.E.A.	73
Death Claims	79
In Memoriam	80

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

D. W. TRACY

International President

1200 15th St., N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

J. SCOTT MILNE

International Secretary

1200 15th St., N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

W. A. HOGAN

International Treasurer

647 South Sixth Ave.,
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Vice Presidents

First District..... JOHN RAYMOND
204 Rose Bldg., 744 Ouellette Ave.,
Windsor, Ont., Canada

Second District..... JOHN J. REGAN
Room 239, Park Square Bldg., Boston 16, Mass.

Third District..... JOSEPH W. LIGGETT
32 Eagle St., Albany 1, N. Y.

Fourth District..... GORDON M. FREEMAN
Room 1001, 18 E. 4th St.,
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

Fifth District..... G. X. BARKER
415 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga.

Sixth District..... M. J. BOYLE
1421 Civic Opera Bldg., 20 N. Wacker Drive,
Chicago, Ill.

Seventh District..... W. L. INGRAM
1201 Jones St., Room 117, Fort Worth 2, Tex.

Eighth District..... WALLIS C. WRIGHT
Pocatello Electric Bldg., 252 North Main
P. O. Box 430, Pocatello, Idaho

Ninth District..... OSCAR HARRAK
910 Central Tower, San Francisco 3, Calif.

Tenth District..... J. J. DUFFY
330 South Wells St., Room 600, Chicago 6, Ill.

Eleventh District..... FRANK W. JACOBS
4249 Gibson Ave., St. Louis 10, Mo.

Twelfth District..... W. B. PETTY
1423 Hamilton National Bank Bldg.,
Chattanooga 2, Tenn.

International Executive Council

CHARLES M. PAULSEN, *Chairman*
The Admiral, 909 W. Foster Ave., Apt. 703
Chicago 40, Ill.

First District..... LOUIS P. MARCIANTE
119 Morningside Drive, Trenton 8, N. J.

Second District..... CHARLES E. CAFFREY
112 Westminster St., Springfield, Mass.

Third District..... OLIVER MYERS
912 Adams St., Toledo 2, Ohio

Fourth District..... CARL G. SCHOLTZ
1222 St. Paul St., Baltimore 2, Md.

Fifth District..... H. H. BROACH
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

Sixth District..... C. R. CARLE
526 Dalmell St., Shreveport, La.

Seventh District..... CHARLES J. FOEHN
3473 19th St., San Francisco 10, Calif.

Eighth District..... KEITH COCKBURN
83 Home St., Stratford, Ont., Canada

★ AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

POSTMASTERS: Change of address cards on Form 3578 should be sent to International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C. Published monthly and entered as second-class matter at the post office at Washington, D. C.—Accepted for mailing at special rates of postage as provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922. Subscription price: United States and Canada, \$2 per year, in advance. Printed in U.S.A. This JOURNAL will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is closing date. All copy must be in our hands on or before this time. Paid advertising not accepted.

Printed on Union Made Paper with 100% Union Labor.

Executive Council Meeting

Minutes and Report of The International Executive Council. Regular Meeting Beginning February 27, 1950

Paulsen, Marciante, Caffrey, Myers, Scholtz, Broach, Carle, Foehn and Cockburn—all were present.

The Minutes and Reports of the last Council meeting were approved.

Reports of the Auditor were examined, discussed and filed.

NEW YORK CITY

Prior to our December Council meeting the President and Recording Secretary of Local Union 3, New York City, sent this letter (Nov. 18, 1949) to each Council member:

"The elected officers of Local Union No. 3 wish to appear before the Executive Council at your next meeting to be held December 12, 1949 in Washington, D. C. to discuss matters of vital importance to every member of Local Union No. 3."

After communicating with each Council member, the International Secretary sent this reply:

"I am authorized by all members of the Council to advise you that they assume the subject matter of the appearance before the Council relates to the charges which have been filed (by President Tracy) against Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., Business Manager of Local Union No. 3; these charges having been publicized through the New York City press and seven of the Council members having been called by Van Arsdale about them.

"It is the unanimous opinion of the members of the Council that it would be improper for the Council to consider this matter at this time since, under the Constitution, the case may come before the Council on appeal.

"Accordingly, pursuant to the action of the Council members, you are advised that the Council, being an appellate body under the Constitution in cases originating in this manner, is unable to grant your request of November 18, 1949 for an appearance of the elected officers of Local Union 3 at the Council's next meeting to be held December 12, 1949 in Washington, D. C."

Request Renewed

Three days before the Executive Council began its December sessions the President and Recording Secretary of Local Union 3 telegraphed that:

"The Executive Council's assumption . . . that the elected officers . . . desire to appear before the Executive Council to discuss the charges filed against Business Manager Van Arsdale is incorrect.

" . . . the elected officers of Local Union No. 3 desire to appear before the Executive Council meeting . . . to discuss matters of vital importance . . . The elected officers reiterate their request . . . "

The International Secretary replied next day by telegram that:

"Your telegram and your previous letter . . . fail to state the subject of 'vital concern' . . . which the elected officers of Local Union No. 3 wish to discuss with the Council. 'Please state specifically . . . the subject of your proposed discussion . . . so that I may submit your request to the Council . . . '

No reply came from anyone in New York to the above telegram.

Delegation Appears

However, when the Executive Council convened—10 A.M., December 12, 1949—a delegation of about 14 officers and others of Local Union 3 appeared in the IBEW Building and asked to meet with the Council.

The delegation brought along a court reporter to take down all that would be said—to make a record. But the Council first wanted to know just what were the "matters of vital importance" they wished to discuss. The Council, therefore, sent word to the New York delegation to please state these in writing.

The delegation's written reply said they wanted to discuss, among other things, "derogatory statements printed about Local Union No. 3" in the September 1948 IBEW JOURNAL—15 months before.

The 1946 Convention

That issue of the JOURNAL carried certain findings of the Executive Council repeated below in part:

"This Council believes that by exposing certain irregular actions—and by amending cer-

tain parts of our Constitution—this will prevent any repetition of what the investigation revealed.

"This Council's investigation disclosed, for example, that Local Union 3 of New York City was given 4,333 more votes than it was entitled to. (In the 1946 Convention.)

"But Local Union 508 of Savannah, Georgia, was given 422 less votes than the records show it was entitled to. Local 48 of Portland, Oregon, was given 631 less votes than it was entitled to. (These are merely examples. There are various other cases.)

"In short, the indisputable evidence plainly shows the vote of Local Union 3 was fraudulently increased by over 4,000—while the vote of other Locals was fraudulently decreased—just before the voting list of the 1946 Convention was published.

"And after the former International officers were defeated, despite the fraud, the attempt at concealment was made after the Convention—and before the new officers took office January 1, 1947."

No Protest or Denial

The Executive Council's minutes, containing the above, appeared prior to our 1948 Atlantic City Convention. Nothing was said about the matter on the Convention floor. No delegate of Local Union 3 protested or questioned the Council's findings or made any denial on the Convention floor. Nor had any one from Local Union 3 raised the question with the Council or the International Office.

In all the circumstances, the Council declined to allow its schedule and procedure to be disrupted by the New York delegation. We were convinced the delegation wanted to discuss the charges filed against the Local Union's Business Manager. And such discussion would be contrary to the regular procedure outlined in the IBEW Constitution.

Delegation Appears Again

Eleven officers of Local Union 3 appeared at this February-March session of the Executive Council. This time they finally said they wanted to discuss the charges filed by International President Tracy against Business Manager Van Arsdale—and to have the charges withdrawn.

The charges were filed October 29, 1949 and a hearing was held before an outside Referee. The hearing began January 10, 1950 and ended February 28, 1950—seven weeks. The case is now awaiting decision of the International President.

In these circumstances the Council believed it would be improper under our Constitution to grant the New York delegation's request—to discuss the charges

prior to any appeal being before the Council. A careful procedure for appeals in such cases is provided in the Constitution.

One Rule For All

After the International President makes his decision a defendant has the right of appeal to the Council and then to the Convention. The Council is an appellate body and can give consideration only to appeals in such cases.

The Council is always willing to have the officers or representatives of any Local Union—or any individual member—appear and discuss any matter when it is properly before the Council.

However, the Council believes the rules in the Constitution for trying charges and making appeals apply to all members and officers without special exceptions.

Statement Is Necessary

Should any appeal come before the Council in Business Manager Van Arsdale's case, the Council will then gladly hear him or his representatives. And the Council would give fair and impartial consideration to the entire record in the case. But the Council declines to give premature consideration to any case not before it.

The Council now believes it necessary to include the foregoing facts in these Minutes because Local Union 3's newspaper (March 15, 1950) carried a statement on the subject which was not factual.

CASE OF L. M. FOREMAN

This member—L. M. Foreman—belongs to Local Union 146 of Decatur, Illinois. The record shows he was ejected from the office of the Local Union by its Business Manager—A. C. Kohli. Foreman claims he thus suffered bodily injury.

Foreman filed charges with Vice President Boyle against the Business Manager. Boyle sent an International Representative to Decatur to conduct a hearing and witnesses were heard.

After studying the report of the hearing, and all claims made, the Vice President dismissed the charges. The International President also dismissed Foreman's appeal.

Misuse of Constitution

The record in this case shows that Foreman was ejected from the Local Union's office by the Business Manager following an argument between them. After this Foreman filed his charges.

The Executive Council finds that the Vice President and President were justified in dismissing the charges. The Council, therefore, denies the appeal.

We believe the IBEW Constitution should not be used to settle such cases. Courts of law are set up for that purpose.

INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT

President Tracy conferred with the Council. He explained the latest actions and policies of the National Apprenticeship Committee. He attends all meetings of this Committee. It consists of an equal number of IBEW employers and members.

The President discussed the actions of recent meetings of the Executive Councils of the American Federation of Labor Departments—the Metal Trades, Building Trades, and Union Label Trades. Also the AFL Executive Council itself. He is a member of all these.

The President also informed us of the excellent record—in settling disputes with employers—of the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Industry. Its fine work has attracted the attention of organized employers and Unions in other branches of industry.

No Pay Lost In Strikes

This modern and sensible method in avoiding unnecessary strikes has saved untold sums for our members. The IBEW Representatives on the Council on Industrial Relations are:

D. W. Tracy	
Frank Riley	William Shord
M. L. Ratcliff	William Shaffer

The disputes handled by the Council on Industrial Relations during the past year were in the following places:

Canton, Ohio	Charlotte, N. C.
Norfolk, Va.	Los Angeles, Calif.
Muncie, Ind.	Tulsa, Oklahoma
Denver, Colo.	Fort Worth, Texas
Providence, R. I.	Knoxville, Tenn.
Billings, Montana	Birmingham, Ala.
Erie, Pennsylvania	San Jose, Calif.
Memphis, Tennessee	Jackson, Mich.
Cleveland, Ohio	Lancing, Mich.
Stockton, Calif.	Evansville - Vincennes, Ind.
Akron, Ohio	Ann Arbor, Mich.
Huntington, W. Va.	Oakland, Calif.
Charleston, W. Va.	Richmond, Calif.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Rochester, Pa.
Parkersburg, W. Va.	Binghamton, N. Y.
Lynchburg, Virginia	Syracuse, N. Y.
Roanoke, Virginia	Rochester, N. Y.
Reading, Pa.	Boston, Mass. (Cable Splicers)
San Diego, Calif.	Lawrencee, Mass.
Detroit, Mich.	Fall River, Mass.
Winston-Salem, N. C.	Taunton, Mass.
Durham, N. C.	
Greensboro, N. C.	

Philadelphia, Pa.	Lorain, Ohio
Mansfield, Ohio	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Newark, N. J.	LaSalle, Ill.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Ogden - Salt Lake City, Utah
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Quiney, Illinois
Houston, Texas	
Port Huron, Mich.	Buffalo, N. Y.
Saginaw, Mich.	

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY

International Secretary Milne reported to us on the condition of the funds since the regular quarterly audits were completed.

He also reported that ending with February 1950 we had 3,646 members receiving the IBEW pension.

PENSIONS APPROVED

After examining all records, the Executive Council approved the following pension applications:

<u>Card In The I.O.</u>	<u>Formerly Of L. U.</u>
Leete, Herbert G.	—
Fritz, John E.	11
Dearinger, Lige	16
Lademar, Clarence	18
Rondon, Rogelio	18
Werner, Frederick	18
Murner, John S.	38
Williamson, T. W.	38
Kelly, John J.	39
Lackyard, Tod E.	40
Zabel, LeRoy W.	51
Rauch, William, Sr.	52
Keates, A. E.	65
Corcoran, John T.	80
Budd, Clarence V.	83
Pearson, John O.	103
Darrow, Ford A.	125
Hendricks, Orville F.	134
Miller, John W.	134
Quinn, Dominick	134
Swoboda, Rudolph C.	134
Engel, Loyd E.	175
Black, John	213
Brown, Henry	213
Neddo, James W.	214
Conlin, Charles F.	231
Stansell, James J.	406
Fassero, Louis	418
Blood, Nathan A., Sr.	465
Stroud, M. B.	613
Manning, Oliver J.	735
Potts, J. Frank	786
	<u>Membership In L. U.</u>
Bayless, William J.	1
Woody, Joseph L.	1
Balogh, Joseph	3

	Membership In L. U.		Membership In L. U.
Bolles, Frank	3	Schad, John	86
Breihoff, Joseph S.	3	Greenberg, Morris	98
Cadiz, John J.	3	Vidal, William M.	98
Grumback, George	3	Humphreys, Joseph H.	99
Hynes, Albert J.	3	McCurdy, Albert E.	99
Imhof, Herman	3	Concannon, Michael	104
McGovern, Patrick	3	Quigley, Patrick J.	104
McLaughlin, Daniel	3	Conrath, John	110
Moriarty, William J.	3	Roth, Robert R.	110
Rahn, Frank	3	Thill, Nicholas	110
Serating, Joseph	3	Todd, Charles W.	122
Taylor, James A.	3	Sherfield, Thomas	124
Daley, Thomas Edward	5	Wickstrum, A. L.	124
Heller, Louis	5	Bishop, W. M.	125
Houlahan, Jerry J.	5	Humphrey, H. G.	125
Shuman, William D.	5	Kidd, Roy W.	125
Thomas, Herbert M.	5	Norquist, Carl A.	125
Webster, William B.	5	Peyronnin, Louis F.	130
Crosby, Nicholas	6	Portner, Homer C.	131
Dilger, Claud	6	Boyle, Michael	134
Hourtane, Eugene	6	Bradley, Lee R.	134
Pontious, Homer C.	6	Coen, Edward	134
Haddican, William W.	7	Fenneman, Max	134
Volker, John H.	8	Hertel, Ted	134
Anderson, Ames M.	9	Reilly, William T.	134
Burley, R. W.	9	Ross, Jacob	134
Campbell, Clyde B.	9	Stahl, William J.	134
Card, Henry A.	9	Thomson, Henry E.	134
Egan, George F., Jr.	9	Christoff, George	136
Morrissey, Timothy	9	Crowley, James J.	137
Nicholls, William T.	9	Lawson, Frank G.	138
O'Donnell, Lawrence	9	Fox, Albert K.	145
Sills, Arthur C.	9	Johnson, Hans	145
Donegan, Christopher L.	11	Ditch, Eugene	173
Davis, William E.	17	Maxwell, Frank Ray	173
Love, C. L.	18	Barton, Ray	176
Oliphant, D. L.	18	Cope, H. C.	180
Parthree, John G.	28	Smith, Ernest O.	193
Reinig, Benjamin J.	28	Brever, Paul J.	195
Batke, Fred	38	Cutler, Ray C.	195
Terrell, James E.	38	Jacho, Edward F.	195
Warner, Wilfred	38	Van Buskirk, C. T.	196
Craven, Cornelius C.	39	Reynolds, Ora E.	197
Dignan, John	39	McNinch, Roland C.	210
Parks, Herbert T.	46	Jones, Edward W.	211
Playfair, Jack	46	Allen, Howard C.	213
Morris, Clarence	52	Anderson, Robert	213
Darby, Fred S.	57	Jeffery, Harold	213
Aseltine, William P.	58	Small, John	213
Eady, J. R.	58	Salisbury, John	213
Howard, Bert H.	58	Williams, James	213
Hudson, Floyd E.	58	Frank, Charles P.	224
Martin, Joseph	58	Hudson, Frank L.	230
Perry, William R.	77	Sheehan, John J.	256
Eaton, W. O., Sr.	84	Wallace, George	269

Membership
In L. U.

Latham, Edward B.	295
Weaver, George H.	295
Dubois, Paul	296
Lynch, John A.	296
Parrish, Charles	309
Gibson, William	325
Jones, George H.	340
O'Daniel, Sandy A.	342
Van Camp, Ashley P.	348
Swan, W. F.	352
Miller, John	353
Jones, Elijah W.	393
Gilbert, John F.	397
Heydorf, J. H.	408
Baszl, George	494
Loftin, W. D.	500
Eastwald, C. R.	528
Said, George H.	601
Champlin, William H.	618
Hillis, Edward	636
Rutledge, William	656
Beers, Louis R.	695
Goodman, James R.	695
Brewer, Guy L.	697
Cowen, T. L.	702
Chapaitis, John P.	713
Odell, Carl H.	819
Scorani, Samuel J.	865
Coyle, John E.	886
McRae, Walter	967
Allum, W. P.	1037
Roy, George	1037
Best, Fred G.	1086
Belcher, Ray	1245
O'Neill, Harry J.	1547

PENSIONS DENIED

J. L. RANDOLPH, LOCAL UNION 152, Deer Lodge, Montana: His application was denied last December. He bitterly complained and we again examined the records.

The official receipts show that three times Randolph failed to pay dues within the three months limit. The last time was in 1932. He must have 20 years continuous standing.

Randolph blames the Local Financial Secretary. But he admits paying a reinstatement fee. The Executive Council has no choice when members fail to obtain official receipts.

HENRY GORSKI, LOCAL UNION 409, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada: This is another unfortunate case. The Council also considered it for the second time.

Gorski lost his continuous standing in 1934. He blames the steward who collected his dues. He, too,

failed to get the official receipt showing he paid within the three months limit.

The Executive Council deeply regrets such unhappy cases. But we are bound by the Constitution. If we allowed our sympathies to decide, the pension fund would soon be wrecked.

BIRTH DATES CORRECTED

Acceptable evidence was presented to the Executive Council and corrections have been made in the International records in the birth dates of the following members:

	<u>Membership In L. U.</u>
Cahilin, William J.	3
Spence, Ernest R.	3
Skuldy, Joseph	9
Marks, Everett G.	40
McGee, Roy Edwin	59
Kidd, Roy W.	125
Whitlaw, S. L.	193
Eaton, Olin Fay	302
Freamo, Joseph L.	339
Gorski, Henry	409
Shannon, James	409
Schoonmaker, W. J., Sr.	488
Colson, William J.	773
Gardner, Robert M.	787
Barrett, S. P.	Card In I.O.
Birren, William L.	" " "
Culnan, Thomas E.	" " "
Davis, James R.	" " "
Dwyer, Edward C.	" " "
Knoop, Roy M.	" " "
Madden, J. Fred	" " "
Ripley, Harry M.	" " "

BIRTH DATES NOT CHANGED

Requests for changes in the birth dates in the International records of the following members were denied: Harry Leroy Lee, Local Union 11 — Henry Thomas Selby, Local Union 125 — and George Conroy Beardsley who was a former member of Local Union 39. The records will be changed to show a different birth date from what was originally given when acceptable evidence is submitted to the Council.

NEXT COUNCIL MEETING

After completing the business before it, the Council adjourned late Friday, March 3, 1950. The next regular meeting will begin at 10:00 A.M., Monday, May 22, 1950 in the Council Room—International Headquarters—Washington, D. C.

H. H. BROACH,
*Secretary of
Executive Council.*

Joint Statement on Local Pension Plans from NECA and IBEW

Washington, D. C.
April 14, 1950

TO THE EMPLOYES AND EMPLOYERS
IN THE
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING INDUSTRY

Greetings:

The natural and proper desire of all workers to have their future security provided for has been intensified by recent publicity concerning the establishment of pension programs for employes in certain mass production industries. Pension programs have now become a popular subject for collective bargaining.

It is not the desire of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers or the National Electrical Contractors Association to infringe upon the proper collective bargaining rights of their respective local unions and chapters; however, it is the duty of both organizations to furnish them with advice and counsel.

Our industry has taken the lead in establishing pensions nationally through collective bargaining for the protection of members of the IBEW against insecurity in old age. We are concerned with the damage which can be done to our national pension program if unsound local pension plans are adopted.

Retirement pensions are a promise to pay at a future date. It is vital, therefore, that pension plans be based upon a sound and permanent foundation which not only guarantees the eligible employe that he will receive a pension when he reaches retirement age at a future date, but also guarantees his obtaining that pension even though he has moved to another part of the country so long as he has maintained his pension eligibility.

The IBEW Pension Benefit Fund, augmented by the National Employees Benefit Fund, gives enduring protection throughout the life of the eligible employe. It cannot be abrogated at the will of an employer, and employes do not lose their pension rights if their employer goes out of business. Employes carry their pension rights with them from employer to employer and from one part of the country to another.

A local pension plan cannot protect its members if they move to another community before they reach retirement age and, therefore, many employes under a local plan would find themselves without the protection promised them when they reach that time when such protection is needed. Furthermore, in order to assure stability in meeting its liabilities as the employes reach retirement age, a pension program should have as broad a base as possible. Stability increases in proportion to increases in the number of employes and the total amount of the payrolls to be assessed. An unexpected change in local employment conditions can destroy the security of a local plan.

We believe that NECA Chapters and IBEW Local Unions in the Electrical Contracting Industry should refrain at this time from seeking to set up local pension plans, as the industry is now covered by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Pension Plan and the Employees' Benefit Agreement under which the contractors pay one percent to the National Electrical Benefit Fund.

The importance of building adequate reserves to stabilize and guarantee the IBEW Pension Benefit Fund cannot be over-emphasized. When desirable improvements appear possible, they will be brought about through collective bargaining at the national level.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

D. W. TRACY
International President
International Brotherhood of
Electrical Workers

E. C. CARLSON, *Chairman*
Labor Relations Committee
National Electrical Contractors
Association, Inc.

The BRICKLAYERS' Story

KNOW YOUR
A. F. of L.



"Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home." Men and women the world over have believed this in their own hearts for centuries—years before John Howard Payne ever thought of putting the feeling into a song. We in America have the best homes in the world, from rich mansions to small dwellings, and we have the finest office buildings and apartments and stores on earth. No city anywhere can display majestic skyscrapers towering high above the city streets as can our New York, and the apartment developments which are being constructed in cities great and small all over the country cannot be surpassed by any nation.

An Ancient Craft

And behind these homes so precious to us and the fine offices and apartment houses and libraries and schools and churches—buildings of which we are so proud, stand the builders—the skilled workmen who create these monuments of our civilization out of the power of their own hands.

Foremost among these builders,

these molders of American civilization, stand the bricklayers and this is their story and the story of their union.

Before we tell you of the union, its history and accomplishments, we'd like to tell you a little about the history of brickmaking itself. The art of brickmaking and brick-laying was practiced for centuries by all the civilized nations of ancient times. The first bricks of which we have any record were made of straw and mud and dried in the sun. Egyptian tombs, dating back at least 6,000 years were found to have been made of this crude brick. Sun-dried bricks made by the Babylonians and Egyptians some 4,000 years ago still exist today in a perfect state of preservation.

Tradition has it that during their bondage in Egypt, brick-making was the chief occupation of the Israelites. They combined mud from the banks of the Nile, chopped up reeds and straw (for binding material) and water, in a shallow pit. This mixture was trampled upon by the bare feet until it was thoroughly kneaded

and of the right consistency. Then the mixture was shaped into bricks by hand or in molds, and dried in the sun.

Later the Babylonians discovered that bricks baked in ovens were more resistant to dampness, kilns came into existence and the first fire-burned bricks were made. The Babylonians and Assyrians having little wood and no stone quarries, developed the science of brick-making to a notable degree. It was the people of these races who first developed glazed and enameled brick for decorative purposes.

Use of Adobe

Here in America in our own Southwest, we have good examples of sun-dried brick. There are hundreds of crude brick—adobe—houses throughout Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, and many of them have been in constant use for more than 300 years.

It was the Romans, armed with the knowledge and experience of the Babylonians, Assyrians and Egyptians, who made important improvements in brick-making and laid the groundwork of the in-



ABOVE—Glazed tile is used in many hospitals and other public institutions to partition off rooms. Here, members of the B.M.P.I.U. are laying tile in a new hospital addition now rising in Washington, D. C.



ABOVE—Glazed tile also is used as surfacing in stairwells. BELOW—A young, skilled bricklayer shown on exterior work of new apartment.



ABOVE—The bricklayer at left is shown "raising a lead" on a large Washington construction job, while the bricklayer at right checks the height to the head of a frame, a standard procedure in bricklaying.

dustry as we know it today. Brick-making was introduced into Britain by the Romans some 2000 years ago but it was not until the 15th century that it came into general use. Brick was used extensively in restoring London after the fire of 1666. Bricks were made in this country in the colony of Virginia as early as 1611.

At the present day, according to a book on bricklaying by Howard L. Briggs, the United States employs a wider variety of types and colors of brick than any other country and no country has a more

complete understanding of how to use this material to best advantage, both practically and artistically.

This statement we feel is true and it is true for the most part because of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America which has the workers of the Bricklayers trade extremely well organized here in the United States—the vast majority of workers employed in this trade are members of this organization and upon the standards set by the union, the splendid apprenticeship program in force and the quality



of the workmanship produced by these union craftsmen, has America won her reputation for brick-working know-how.

The Bricklayers union is one of the oldest in the United States. This year it celebrates its 85th birthday, but it seems there has always been a strong tendency among workers of this craft toward organization. Archives for the city of London record that Ben Johnson, the great poet and critic, second only to Shakespeare in English literature, was a member of the Bricklayers' union in London toward the end of the sixteenth century and the city records state that he was elected to the union and "made free" of the Bricklayers' company.

Established in 1865

In the United States many early attempts to organize the bricklayers were made but it was not until 1865 in Philadelphia that an International organization was founded and a constitution was formulated. The early history of this union in many ways resembles that of our own unionization in the electrical field—humble beginning, small conventions, deficit finances. Local unions of bricklayers all over the country were invited to join in the International, but when the second convention met in Baltimore in January of 1866, only 16 delegates representing nine local unions were in attendance. Dues collected amounted to \$40.12 and there was a deficit of \$9.73 after expenses were paid. But the founders of the Bricklayers Union, like the founders of our own union, were men of courage and determination and by the following year when the Cincinnati convention convened, there were 35 delegates, representing 24 local unions, present and total membership was nearing the 6,000 mark. Finances had improved too and the organization was out of the red and had about \$300 in the treasury after all expenses were paid.

This growth and improvement didn't last, however. Strong opposition on the part of employers, and other factors, made their influence felt on the struggling young organization and by 1878 when the convention met in Quincy, Illinois, membership had dropped to five

unions and by 1879 at Covington, Kentucky, the entire membership of the International had dropped to 436.

It seemed that the situation could not become worse if the organization was to survive at all—but it did. Along came the panic of 1882 which hit building trades so hard everywhere and the International found itself with only three surviving locals. But these three vowed to uphold an International organization as long as they themselves had existence and they did. The tide turned. Stone masons were admitted to membership and jurisdiction was broadened to include Canada.

From 1900 on, the Bricklayers International has gone steadily forward. It was in 1903 that the independent Stone Mason's International Union was merged with the Bricklayers International and in 1915 the marble and tile setters were admitted. These admissions eliminated costly jurisdictional disputes in the trade. Any controversies which arose from then on could be settled amicably within the organization.

Affiliation With AFL

Nineteen-sixteen marked another milestone for the Bricklayers Union, when at the Toronto convention the organization voted to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor and an A.F. of L. charter was issued to them.

Much of the success of this union is due to the efforts of one of its early presidents, William J. Bowen. To him is due much of the credit for establishing the International on such a firm financial basis and for initiating the program of growth and development that has won the Bricklayers their present place of respect in the American labor movement. Under his guidance, an extraordinarily fine financial and accounting system was set up, decent wage and hour conditions were fought for and won, and state working requirements were developed and enforced.

This International was founded well. In 1929 when the depression which hit the construction industry harder than any other struck, the

International was able to maintain and consolidate its gains. In spite of the most terrific unemployment the country has ever seen, it did not default on a single one of its benefit obligations to its membership.

Yes the Bricklayers have come a long way, and they have improved conditions for their workmen in the trade, every step of the way. When the organization was founded back in 1865, a bricklayer received \$1.00 to \$1.50 a day for 11 or 12 hours work. By 1900 it had cut the working day to 10 hours and increased the daily wage to \$4 everywhere and in some cities like New York, to \$5 and \$6 a day.

Since that time on there has been steady improvement in hours and wages.

Hazards Reduced

Hazards of employment have been greatly reduced since the union became strong and active. It has set up standards of safety that in many instances have been adopted into state codes. They are a part of the local union's bylaws and agreements with employers.

The International operates two benefit funds, a mortuary fund to pay the burial expenses of members in good standing and the relief plan for aged members. Benefits under this second fund are available to members who have attained the age of 65 and who have been union members for 20 years, if they are not able to find employment and have no adequate means of support. Since the establishment of the mortuary plan in the International Union in 1910 to the time of the last convention in the fall of 1948, the International Union has paid mortuary benefits of the deceased members in the amount of \$9,694,427.32. Since the establishment of the relief benefit system in 1914 down to the same time as stated above, relief benefits in the amount of \$19,360,651.68 have been paid.

The union stands today 125,000 strong with approximately 1000 locals scattered all over these United States and Canada. It owns its headquarters building, a modern 10-story office structure located within three blocks of the White



AT LEFT—The Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union places great stress on its apprentice program. Here, an apprentice is shown going through his paces at the immensely successful 1949 Union Industries Show in Cleveland.



AT RIGHT—A bricklayer cuts tile on a new diamond-blade saw. This tile is being used in wall partitions.

BELOW—Two veterans of the B.M.P.I.U. are here using plenty of skill and know-how in laying tile around a wall abutment. Level is used.



House in Washington, in the heart of the city's financial district and valued at well over two and a half million dollars.

A visit to the Bricklayers International Office by your *Journal* reporter, proved it to be a model office of up-to-date efficiency.

No story on the Bricklayers would be complete without comment on their splendid apprenticeship program, which has won renown all over the United States as being one of the best in the construction trades.

Applicants for apprenticeship, in general, are between the ages of 17 and 21. They serve a minimum of three years in the bricklaying trade including school and on-the-job construction training before attaining journeyman status. Apprentices attend school at least four hours a week on their own time, receiving instruction in related subjects and practical work at the bricklaying trade. Apprentice rate of pay begins with a minimum of 50 percent of journeyman's wages and increases each six months until the final period of apprentice training when 95 percent of the journeyman's wages is paid.

The Bricklayers have a well

organized system of Joint Apprentice Committees set up, which function very similarly to those of ours in the electrical industry.

In connection with this apprenticeship program the Bricklayers held an interesting and spectacular exhibit at the 1949 Union Industries Show in Cleveland when 42 entrants from 20 states were sent to Cleveland to take part in a bricklaying contest held right on the floor of the huge Cleveland auditorium. The contestants were chosen from 18,000 apprentices in local and state competitions which preceded the national contest in Cleveland. It was a most interesting show and demonstrated quite vividly the active progressive program which the Bricklayers are maintaining to replenish their ranks.

Veterans Honored

Thus has the B.M.P.I.U. looked after the young members of the trade. We have already mentioned the mortuary and relief funds maintained by the International and designed to help the older members in their ranks and their families. There is another feature which the International organization has inaugurated for the old-timers on its rolls which is a splendid idea and a fitting tribute to those who have done so much to build this union to the strong position it holds today. When a member of the B.M.P.I.U. attains 50 years standing in the organization, he is issued a beautiful gold Life Membership card with his name

engraved thereon and a gold lapel pin which designates him as a life member. From that time on his benefits continue but he no longer is required to pay dues. There are 1500 of these life members on the rolls of the International Office, indeed a remarkable tribute to the solidarity and high quality of this union. Men do not remain in any organization half a century unless it is a pretty worthwhile institution.

There is not space in one short article to describe for you all the interesting and intricate work which members of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union perform. Their work is varied—some of it, for example their ornamental work in glazed tile and some of their decorative fireplaces and walls, take on the character of art rather than just construction.

In general, however, and in brief, according to the "Dictionary of Occupational Titles, every journeyman bricklayer or brickmason is well qualified to do the following:

"Lay brick, terra cotta, hollow tile and similar building blocks, to construct walls, partitions, arches, fireplaces, chimneys, smokestacks, and other structures; lay brick in horizontal rows or in designs and shapes, spreading mortar with trowel over brick to serve as a binder, and tapping brick with trowel to imbed it firmly into mortar; check vertical and horizontal alignment of structures as work progresses, with plumb bob and level; finish mortar between blocks

with point of trowel; fasten brick or terra cotta veneer to face of structures with tie wires imbedded in mortar between bricks or in anchor holes in veneer brick; perform other duties peculiar to bricklaying, following recognized procedures and techniques for such work."

Specialized Trade

There are many specialized types of bricklaying work which we do not have space to discuss here, but we want our readers to remember that this trade is a highly specialized trade and that there is a great deal more to the job of bricklaying than the slapping of mortar between a few bricks. Knowledge of blue prints, work sketches etc. play a prominent part in bricklaying and there is a great deal of skill which must be acquired to turn out corners, window and door openings and the even finished surfaces as we know them in the completed building.

The Bricklayers International Union is indeed a splendid organization and we have been pleased and proud in this issue of our *Journal* to pay them tribute. Eighty-five years ago in the preamble to their Constitution, their founders dedicated themselves to certain principles:

"Resolved, That knowing and looking to the righteousness and justice of our cause, we solemnly bind ourselves (by our most sacred honor) into one common brotherhood of men to, by all lawful and just means, better our social and financial condition, by each for all, and all for each, supporting each other by influence and finances in all just demands for a fair rate of compensation for our labor, and for reasonable hours of work per day; and be it further

Resolved, That we recognize no rule of action or principle that would elevate wealth above industry, or the professional man above the working man; that we recognize no distinction in society except that based upon worth, usefulness and good order, and no superiority except that granted by the great Architect of our existence; and calling upon God to witness the rectitude of our intentions,

Attention! I.B.E.W. Members

See your I.B.E.W. in action! At the Union Industries Show in Philadelphia, May 6-13, members of our Brotherhood (Local Union 1031) employed by Admiral Radio and Television Corporation of Chicago, will make television sets right on the floor of the Convention Hall.

Plan to come and see the International Office exhibit and enjoy a wonderful show put on by the I.B.E.W. and all our Brothers and Sisters in the A. F. of L.



ABOVE—One of the outstanding exhibits at the 1949 Union Industries Show in Cleveland was that of the Bricklayers. Apprentices at the show, drawn from all parts of the country, competed for a national title.



LEFT—A craftsman is shown here laying cinder block, while the worker below is at exterior work on an apartment house.

we, the delegates here assembled, confirm and establish our Constitution."

Through all the long years between, members of this union have lived by those principles and kept faith with those far-sighted men who founded their union firmly upon the rock, or perhaps we should say "brick" of brotherhood.

We wish to urge our members always to hire union bricklayers when they have occasion to have work done and to do all in their power to urge others to do so. By so doing you are assured the best

possible workmanship, and once again we stress as we have done in our other articles in this "Know Your A.F. of L." series, what helps one union helps us all.

Before concluding we should like to pay a final tribute to the Bricklayers Union by giving a quotation from the great statesman Disraeli, and which we think typifies the worth and dignity of the work of the Bricklayers. Disraeli once said:

"The best security for civilization is the dwelling, and upon

(Continued on page 78)



Footprints of Science

The Man Behind the Famous Theory

"My passionate interest in social justice and social responsibility has always stood in curious contrast to a marked lack of desire for direct association with men and women. I am a horse for single harness, not cut out for tandem or teamwork. I have never belonged wholeheartedly to any country or state, to my circle of friends, or even to my own family . . . Such isolation is sometimes bitter, but I do not regret being cut off from the understanding and sympathy of other men. I lose something by it, to be sure, but I am compensated for it in being rendered independent of the customs, opinions, and prejudices of others, and am not tempted to rest my peace of mind upon such shifting foundations."

Famous Equation

Albert Einstein, who made this statement in 1930, has been a world figure since 1905, when he propounded the so-called theory

of relativity, and deduced from it the famous equation,

$$E = mc^2, \text{ where } m \text{ is the loss of mass.}$$

This law of transformation of mass into energy was to have fateful meaning in the gigantic explosions over Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and sooner or later (later, the engineers tell us) will have a transforming effect in the production of electricity.

Einstein, the herald of our nuclear age, in which the hydrogen bomb stands as a ghastly threat over all of us, has always been a pacifist. In 1920, to a group of Americans visiting him in Berlin, Einstein said, "My pacifism is an instinctive feeling, a feeling that possesses me because the murder of men is disgusting . . ."

To the great masses of his fellow-men, the name of Einstein has always been equated with the word "theory," and thus Einstein has seemed more of an abstraction than a man. Recently, however,

some millions of Americans living along the eastern seaboard had the opportunity to see Einstein the man when he appeared on the first of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's television programs. They saw a carelessly-dressed, kindly-looking old gentleman speak with tremendous seriousness on the implications of the hydrogen bomb. Other noted figures on the program including David Lilienthal and Senator McMahon, spoke

more lucidly, but it was Einstein who made the greatest impression, and his words which made the front pages of the newspapers. He said, in effect, that the use of the hydrogen bomb would threaten man's tenure on earth.

Einstein's life has always been an open book for those who cared to look at it. But, as he says, he has always gone his own way, and not many people are familiar with facts in the life of perhaps the greatest non-conformist of our age.

Early Years

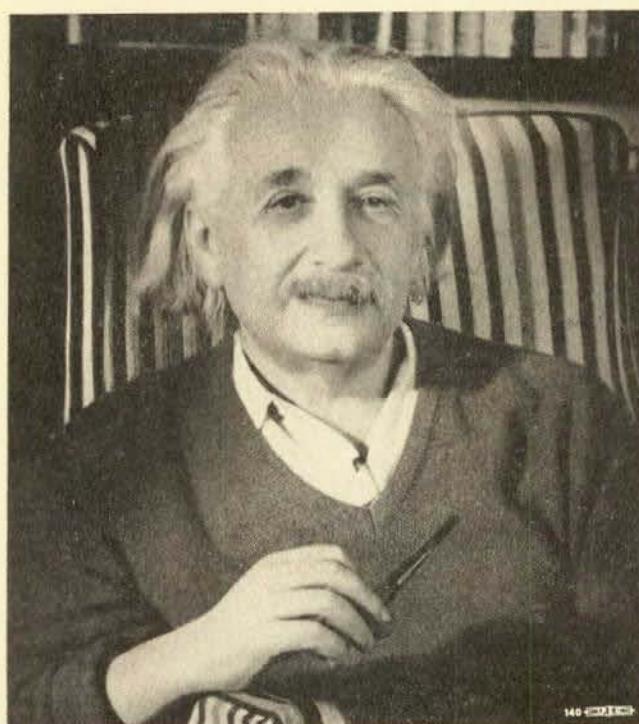
Einstein was born March 14, 1879, at Ulm, in Wurttemberg, Germany, of Jewish parentage, and lived his first years in Munich where his father, Hermann, owned a small electro-chemical factory. Hermann Einstein was not a good businessman and, following financial difficulties, the family moved to Milan, Italy, where the father established another electro-chemical business. Young Albert was no child prodigy, and did not learn to speak until much later than is usual in children.

His first serious studies were made at the Swiss cantonal school at Aarau, from where he went to the Swiss Federal Polytechnic School at Zurich, one of the most famous technical schools in Europe. Einstein soon became an outstanding student in physics and mathematics. When he was 21, he became a worker in the patent office at Berne. Here he made preliminary examinations of reported inventions, and put vaguely written applications into clear, logical language.

In 1909, four years after propounding the relativity theory, Einstein became professor of physics at the University of Zurich and the next year was named professor of theoretical physics at the German University in Prague.

In 1914, he was called to Berlin and given a stipend to enable him to devote himself exclusively to investigative work at the Kaiser Wilhelm academy for research. The Nobel prize in physics went to him in 1921. In 1929, he announced a theory unifying mathe-

(Continued on page 78)



On his 70th birthday, observed March 14, 1949, at his simple home in Princeton, N. J., the renowned physicist insisted on a day of no interviews, no statements and no celebrations.



MAILING The Journal

Modern Machinery and Skilled Personnel Join to Speed Delivery from I.O. to You.

(Seventh in the I.O. Series)

BEHIND the scenes in any big business or corporation, there are a lot of people who labor daily to keep it running smoothly. It's the same with a big labor union such as ours. Last month we showed you how the *Journal* is edited and published—but there is still more to your getting your *Journal* than just the processes brought out last month. At our International Office there is a small corps of your employes who work every day making changes of address for members who move or change local unions, add new members to our rolls, eliminate names of those who die or drop their membership. With them, just as much as with those who write and edit and print your *Journal*, lies the responsibility of getting our magazines to all our members.

We have a mailing list for our *Journal* of over 400,000 — just think, there are nearly half a million addresses to be accounted for, kept current, and stamped on magazines monthly if you are to have your *Journal* each month as we so much want you to.

Now what is the work involved in maintaining this list? First, changes of address are sent in either by individual members or by officers of the local unions. There are literally thousands and thousands of these every month. These must all be checked against our records to be sure the names listed are those of paid-up members in good standing and that they are in the local union stated on the change-of-address letter, card, filled-in-blank, etc., which you or the local union sends us. This process which sounds so sim-

ple can be quite complicated. Often the names and addresses are most difficult to read. Often members give the local union they were originally initiated in and fail to give the local union they are currently paying dues in. Another complication arises when a member fails to give his card number and many times a member who has been re-initiated gives his original card number instead of his new number—so this process is not nearly so simple as it sounds.

Once the member has been located and checked, his change of address is made on two cards, on a white card which is sent to our printers who maintain our addressograph plates and mail out our *Journal* and on a gray card which is kept here in our office file so that we have a record of every member on our mailing list and of any changes which occur in his address.

Names and addresses of all new members are sent on lists to the printers who make addressograph plates for them and stamp them on cards and return them to us to be placed in our master file. New stencils for addresses that have been changed are, of course, made also and new cards stamped from them and returned to us.

Of course all these new addresses have to be properly zoned according to post office regulations, so a great deal of checking with zone books issued by local post offices all over the United States must be done. In many cases, checking must also be done with postal guides and atlases for the correct spelling of the city and post office listed by the member.

Another phase of the work of the *Journal* Mailing Department



1. Miss Margaret Cleary, supervisor of Journal mailing list, at her desk at International Headquarters.



2. Busy clerks at the I.O. here perform the many tasks necessary to maintain our large mailing list.



3. Miss Marthalee Edwards removes covers from a stack of Journals that have failed to reach addressees.

has to do with returned *Journals*. Many hundreds of *Journals* come back to us monthly because members have moved. This is pretty costly to the I.O. because these magazines are wasted and in addition we have paid postage to send them out and must pay the same postage to have them returned to us. Workers in the *Journal* Mailing Department tear the back cover on which the address is stenciled off the magazine and then the card corresponding to this address is pulled from our files and sent to the printers to be "killed," on their list. Unless we hear from the member regarding his new address, we have no way of knowing where to send his *Journal*, therefore he is not on our list and does not receive his magazine. His old address card is placed in an inactive file.

Now in addition to maintaining the *Journal* list on a current basis and making the changes of address that come in daily, our employes in this department are carrying on another important job and they are being aided in this work by several employes borrowed temporarily from the Posting Department. They are attempting to check every name and address currently on the *Journal* mailing list to make sure of two things—one, that no person who is not entitled to a magazine is getting one, and two, that every person who is entitled to a *Journal* is getting it. We are checking every name maintained on the *Journal* addressograph mailing list against our membership cards in our local union files. We are discovering some amazing things. Through

slip-ups through the years, we find that some members who have been dead, some as long as 20 years, or were dropped years ago, are still being mailed a *Journal*. And we find many names of members on our local union files that are not on our addressograph files and consequently are not receiving their *Journals*. (As many of our members well know, and we are sorry. However, this is a tremendous job and we ask your understanding and patience. When we finish we expect to have every member on our list and receiving his *Journal* every month.) We have been sending the lists of names of these members to the local unions with the request that their current addresses be filled in and returned to us so we may put them on our mailing list. In some cases the local unions have been sending in old, out-dated addresses for some members. We cannot put these members on at these old addresses as this would simply result in more returned *Journals*.

Therefore to prevent this, all members should advise their local unions of their present address and keep them advised of changes.

The *Journal* Mailing Department also maintains our file of paid subscriptions by people and organizations outside of our Brotherhood and our complimentary mailing list by which our magazine is sent free to hundreds of schools, libraries and government departments, and also to other national and international unions on an exchange basis. This department also maintains an up-to-date file of names and addresses of the financial secretaries, business man-



4. Miss Cleary and her assistant, Mrs. Loyette Harding, confer on a zoning problem offered in list.



5 Envelopes going to local union financial secretaries are run through addressograph machine by Miss Virginia Kriegstedt(left), as Mrs. Barbara Ball cuts new stencils.

6. Miss June Rehbein and Mrs. Betty Moore file cards.



7. View of employes checking mailing list against local union membership files.



7



8



9



10

10. File clerk sorts stencils prior to insertion in reels.



11

11. Cards also are kept showing name and address of each member on Journal's extensive list.

Photos on this and next page were taken in the mailing-list department of the Washington, D.C. firm where the Journal is printed.

8. Operators cut stencils from lists compiled by the I.O. 9. Closeup view of "reliegraph" machine, on which the stencils are cut.

agers and recording secretaries of all local unions as well as the International Officers, organizers and representatives, on addressograph stencils which are made and kept right here in our own office for mailing of correspondence, material etc. to our local unions or representatives as the case might be.

That, in general, represents the picture of the work behind the scenes done here at your International Office. Now this same type of important behind-the-scenes work is done at our printers where our addressograph plates are made and stamped on our magazines so they may be mailed to you.

As the lists of changes, additions, drops, etc., are sent daily to the printers from the I.O., the adjust-



12. Addressograph operator who makes file cards after stencils have been cut on reliefograph machine. 13. Battery of operators making additions and deletions in reels of stencils. These women work in air-conditioned room with new fluorescent lighting.



13



14

14. Close-up of operator making changes in stencil reel. 15. After additions and "kills" have been made, reel is replaced in its wooden file rack.



15

ments are made in the files and since we have members in every state in this country, our insular possessions, every Canadian province and many foreign countries, this is quite a job. The supervisor of this work at our printers has the figure of the number of names in the big racks which contain our reels of stencils. This number changes daily. It is kept so accurately that it determines our "press run"—that is, the number of copies of our magazine to be printed monthly.

The lists of new names and names with changes of address go to workers known as "reliefograph" operators, who cut stencils on machines bearing that name. The stencil is a slender yet strong aluminum strip with ingeniously made hinges that permit its ready insertion into its proper place in the reel. In the case of the *Journal*, surnames are cut first, followed by the member's given name or initials. The second line contains the street or rural route address, the third line the city, postal zone, and state, while the fourth line contains the member's local union number.

After the "reliefograph" operator has made the stencils from the list before her, they go to an inspector who reads them for errors. Rejected stencils go back to the "reliefograph" operator and new ones are cut. The "okayed" stencils are then sent to file girls who file them

(Continued on page 78)



One Union

Our union is a growing union, a strong union, a progressive union. As we wrote on these editorial pages last month, our Brotherhood is going steadily forward because you, its members, believing in it and strengthening it have made it so. Brothers, we must never lose sight of that fact, we must always protect the solidarity of our union. We can only do this by being aware of, and fighting for, the rights of *all* our members. The gains and advances of individual unions are important, but they must never be made at the expense of other locals or at the expense of the Brotherhood as a whole. We are one union and when one of our branches, one of our locals is injured or in distress, the whole organization suffers. By the same token, what is best for the majority, what is going to benefit the most of our members, must be the rule followed.

Today we stand at the brink of an uncertain era. That grim spectre, unemployment has reared its forbidding head and once again our economic security is threatened. The Taft-Hartley Law, the greatest menace to organized labor since injunction days, still rides undefeated.

Now, as never before, should we stand together, Brother helping Brother, Local helping Local, one union, operating in good faith under our tried Constitution and Bylaws, to survive whatever political and economic struggles may lie ahead, that whatever the future may bring, Electrical Workers will emerge a better, stronger, greater organization, one in aim and purpose. We could do worse than choose for our motto today, that oft-quoted motto of yesteryear, "One for All, All for One."

Unemployment

War is the greatest curse that can come to any nation. It robs that nation of the lives of its finest young men. The next greatest curse that can be visited on a nation is unemployment. It robs the people of their economic security, destroys their spirit, and undermines their confidence, not only in themselves, but in their country.

Brothers, we must face facts. While our nation is still in a period of prosperity, while profits continue to mount, unemployment is steadily creeping up—

an unusual phenomenon, but none the less true. In October 1948 our nation-wide unemployment figure stood at 1,642,000. In February 1950, it had jumped to 4,648,000. We realize that this is no news to our members. Your press secretary letters for many months have carried more and more mention of Brothers "on the bench."

The reason for increasing unemployment has been explained time and again by the experts. There are about 1,000,000 new workers being turned out of schools and colleges yearly to join the labor force and our industry, under present-day conditions, simply cannot absorb them. The view of the Administration on the matter is not too dim. Experts regard the situation as not being critical in view of the fact that the economy is improving but admit that "it is not expanding rapidly enough to provide for maximum employment."

Well critical or not, logical explanations or no explanations at all, what we are concerned with, is that we have men out of work and we want to do something about it.

The American Federation of Labor has come forth with two proposals, stating, "It is imperative to check unemployment now. If unemployment is allowed to increase it will be too late to stem the tide." The Federation has emphasized that it takes a million new jobs each year to fight unemployment and proposes two ways of getting them.

(1) It advocates setting up of local "full employment" committees in our cities, composed of labor, industry and other groups to seek ways of creating more jobs, thus avoiding heavy Federal expenditures necessary in dealing with unemployment. Some cities have already set up such committees and accomplished a great deal.

(2) Secondly the A. F. of L. stresses increasing the buying power of the nation's workers. About nine billion dollars of new purchasing power is needed this year to provide two million new jobs. What this narrows down to, is large wage increases with no increase in prices.

Point two ties in well with the resolution passed at the last A. F. of L. Convention when a drive for a million new A. F. of L. members was mapped out. Secretary-Treasurer of the A. F. of L. George Meany, at an organizing rally recently, told 200 A. F. of L. field organizers that non-union workers are paid two to three dollars a day less than union

workers. If the millions of unorganized workers could be brought into the union fold, buying power would zoom, creating new jobs and thereby decisively defeating the unemployment menace.

Our members are urged, for their own sake, for their own economic welfare, to cooperate with the I.B.E.W. and the A. F. of L. in these two plans—organization of “full employment” committees locally, and organizing of new members. Help your union and help yourself by getting non-union to go union.

About the E.C.A.

We hear many people these days complaining about the aid we are giving to Europe and advocating among themselves that it should be stopped. I think this is deplorable. It is sad to relate that we who live in the richest country in the world, have the most of the world's goods, the most freedom and all those things which men hold most near and dear, are not willing to share with less fortunate peoples of the world, to get them on their feet once more and started down the right road to economic security and democratic government. For those who have this self-centered attitude we might point out, as has been pointed out by others many times before, that a devastated Europe with a shattered economy is a distinct liability to the United States. Our continued successful economy depends a great deal on whether or not European economy survives. Politically too, helping the European countries makes sense, for by helping European countries to rebuild on a democratic basis we are likewise building a bulwark against an expanding communistic regime. And the Europeans are responding nobly. They have done wonders with the aid which has been afforded them.

Yes, it's to our advantage to help these peoples—from the selfish standpoint it must be done. But we like to feel that *most* of our people *want* to help these less fortunate world Brothers of ours.

From its very inception, America has had a reputation for being a kind nation, a generous nation. It has been noted for trying to do the right thing not only for the good of its *own* citizens but for the good of *all* citizens. Some have disparagingly called us a “Sucker” nation, and referred to Uncle Sam as “Uncle Sap.” But I don't think kindness, especially on a national basis, is ever a trait to be ashamed of, and I further think that this national quality has been a main cause of our own advancement and prosperity.

I heard a young Frenchman who could scarcely speak English give a brief speech the other night and it was a real thrill to hear him say in his broken accent, “I love your country. I have found your people here and at home, so friendly and so kind.”

That is not a tribute to inspire shame. God grant we shall continue to be a “sucker” nation if it will bring aid to suffering humanity and contribute to lasting peace in the world.

Wage Boost Justified

The forces of organized labor, in support of their campaigns for higher wages, received an unexpected boost from an unusual source recently. *Business Week*, virtually the Bible of American business men, and a magazine certainly not partial to labor, has put forth a decisive statement to the effect that “productivity of labor is rising spectacularly and is the cause of growing unemployment.” And *Business Week* supports its statement with facts and figures confirmed by an overall study of individual plants. Many cases were cited, but summarized, the findings amount to this—more goods are being produced at less cost.

Now what does this admission mean to us in the organized labor force. Well ever since the war, labor has had to fight for every wage increase, and industry has resisted them on the grounds that they were inflationary unless accompanied by increased productivity. Now one of their own has discovered and admitted publicly that productivity has increased.

To us the article in *Business Week* means that:

(1) Increased output justifies giving workers more pay and (2) these increases if granted will increase purchasing power and immediately begin to combat unemployment.

About the Housing Bill

Shortly before your JOURNAL went to press, the Administration suffered another serious defeat in the rejection of the labor-backed middle income housing bill.

If passed, the co-op housing legislation would have made possible, construction of high-quality houses and apartments like those which currently rent for \$90 a month, at a cost of \$65 a month—a price which more working people could afford. Financing would have been done with loans provided by private capital, insured by government, but there would have been no direct government subsidy.

However, the bill was defeated and the victory and the spoils go to the real estate lobby. Real estate interests fought this legislation because it would have proved that high housing costs are due mainly to big profits made by builders, mortgage bankers and other lenders.

And what does this mean to us? It means that all of us who had high hopes of seeing our people get decent housing at prices they could afford to pay, met a bitter disappointment—and it means something else. Once again, a bill favorable to labor failed to pass simply because there are not enough liberals, not enough friends of labor in Congress. November and Election Day approaches. There we will have our chance to settle the score and insure the progressive legislative measures we desire, by electing our friends and defeating our enemies the American way—at the polls!

About your HEART...



(Another in the *Journal Health Series*)

THIS article is about that wonderful heart of yours, that vital organ that starts pumping blood through your body months before you are born and keeps going till the day you die. It is a muscle about the size of a large fist and is the strongest and toughest of all your essential organs.

Your heart contracts when you are quiet and resting about 70 times a minute. Thus if you live to be 70 years old, that remarkable heart of yours will have contracted at least two and a half billion times. This powerhouse pumps nine to 10 tons of blood through your body daily, forcing it through literally miles of blood vessels.

When we consider the work that our hearts do, and the punishment that they are forced to stand at times, it seems quite logical that so many persons die of heart trouble

each year and rather amazing that more of our citizens are not claimed by this killer.

And that brings us to the real purpose of this article, the dangers of heart disease and what you can do to keep your "ticker" in good running order.

Today, in these United States, heart disease is our No. 1 killer. One out of every three deaths in our country is due to some type of heart trouble and it is estimated that one out of every 20 persons suffers from some form of disease affecting the heart or blood vessels. Heart disease takes a greater toll than the next five leading causes of death *combined*.

Number of Victims

In 1947, the last year for which complete figures are available, more than 626,000 people died of heart disease. In that same year, the next five causes of death took their toll in this order: Cancer, 190,000;

accidents, 100,000; nephritis (kidney disease), 80,000; pneumonia, 62,000; tuberculosis, 48,000.

Heart trouble is no respecter of age either. Rheumatic fever and the resulting rheumatic heart disease cause more deaths among children and teen-agers between the ages of 5 and 19 than all other diseases combined.

Heart disease takes a heavy toll in sickness and disability as well as death. It strikes down thousands of men and women in the prime of life, just when they are beginning to make their richest contribution to society. The cost of heart disease to our nation economically is simply staggering. It is estimated that 152,100,000 work days which represent billions of dollars in productivity, are lost every year because of heart disorders.

Groups Hit Hardest

Before we discuss the types and symptoms of heart trouble you may be interested in knowing which occupational groups are most severely affected by heart trouble. Comparing mortality of men in selected occupations, from heart trouble, as compared with that of all men taken as 100, agricultural workers have the lowest rate of deaths from heart disease, their figure as compared with the 100 average being 68. Carpenters, bricklayers and plumbers come along next with their 74 average. Office clerks rate 96. Painters hit the average 100 right on the head. Coal miners come up with 110, metal grinders and polishers' figure is 131, physicians 135, barbers, 136 and bartenders hit the all high mark of 142. (*Sorry, this particular survey gave no figures for electrical workers.*)

There are 21 varieties of heart trouble, including congenital defects which develop before birth and which account for two percent of heart ailments, heart trouble caused by syphilis, over-activity of the thyroid gland, acute bacterial endocarditis, tuberculosis and cancer of the heart and others, but these cause relatively few of the annual heart deaths. The three major types of heart trouble which cause the vast majority of deaths

are rheumatic heart disease, high blood pressure and coronary heart disease.

(1) Rheumatic heart disease is the most common heart trouble occurring in early life. It comes from rheumatic fever that strikes mainly in childhood.

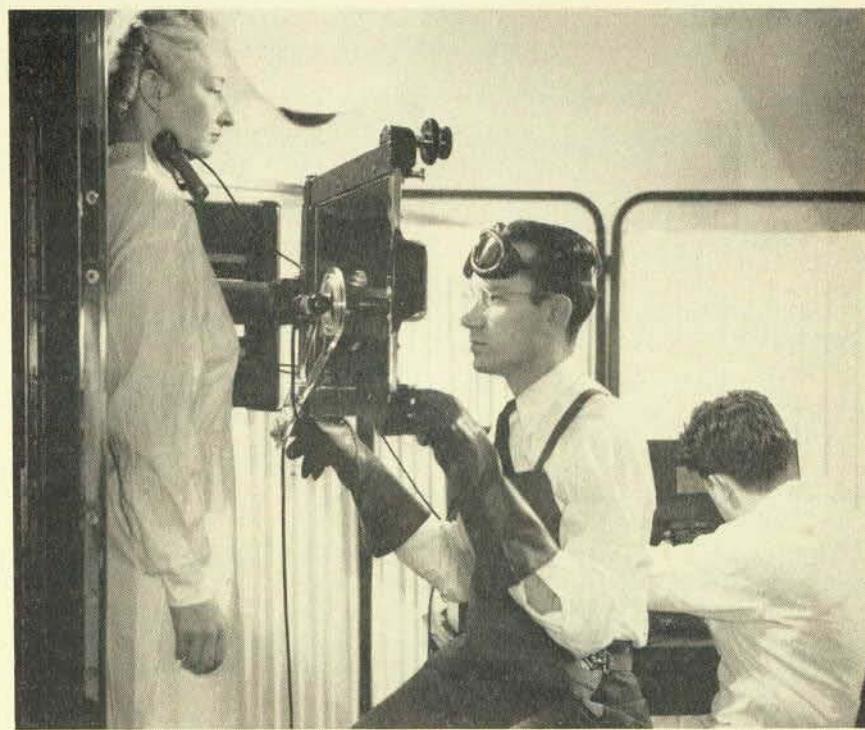
(2) High blood pressure or hypertension is an ailment well known to many and it is a major cause of heart trouble. It is by no means confined to old age. It affects even young adults.

(3) Coronary heart disease includes two distinct troubles—coronary arteriosclerosis (hardening and narrowing of the coronary arteries which supply the heart muscle with its blood) and coronary thrombosis (the formation of a clot in a sclerotic coronary artery.) Both affect the coronary arteries which are the sole source of blood supply to the heart muscle. Arteriosclerosis or hardening of the arteries is not in itself a direct cause of heart trouble except when it involves the coronary arteries.

Killer of Children

Let's discuss rheumatic heart disease first. Since this is a killer of so many of our children we will want to know how to recognize and combat it. First, what is this rheumatic fever that causes the trouble? It is a chronic disease that usually begins between the ages of five and 10 and is usually preceded by an infection caused by a germ known as *Hemolytic streptococcus*. This bacteria is the common cause of such illnesses as tonsilitis, scarlet fever, erysipelas, inflammation of the ear and the so-called "strep sore throat."

Rheumatic fever attacks the connective tissues of the body and causes inflammation of the muscle, valves and outer lining of the heart. Rheumatic fever has no one characteristic symptom but if your child is affected by any of the following "danger signals," you should consult a doctor at once. These symptoms are: pain in the joints, continued fever, repeated nosebleeds, jerking limb movements. Your child may not have this disease but when you realize that he *may* have it and that if



Among important research work in heart disease are studies investigating and evaluating instruments which will aid the physician in diagnosing heart conditions. The electrokymograph (shown above) was developed cooperatively by Temple University and the Public Health Service for this purpose. Using a highly sensitive electron photo multiplier tube, it records the movements of the heart's borders as blood is pumped through the body. Scientists perfecting the instrument hope it will supply the physician with an early case-finding tool which will detect variations from normal long before a serious or fatal heart attack occurs.

not properly treated his heart can be crippled for life—then the extra precautions taken are certainly worthwhile.

Now just how is the heart involved? Because rheumatic fever always affects the heart to some extent and in some of the cases permanently. This effect takes the form of a scarring of one or more of the four valves between the heart chambers. The scar forms when the inflammation subsides. Persons with such scars are said to have rheumatic heart disease—the disease means the person has a leaking valve. Fortunately, the injury is often so slight that it interferes very little if at all with normal living. However, an attack of rheumatic fever *may* damage the heart seriously, therefore all precautions and the best possible care should be taken with our children.

Now how is rheumatic fever treated? Well it usually passes

through two stages, active and inactive. In the active state which usually lasts a few weeks, the patient has severe joint pains and high fever. Drugs can be given to alleviate pain and the patient is best treated in this active stage in a hospital. Now, this is the crucial part of this discussion of rheumatic fever. In a relatively short time the attack wears off and the patient may look almost well and be eager to get up. This is the danger point, for the disease may still be active. *The only effective treatment for rheumatic fever is long rest in bed under good medical and nursing supervision.* It may have to continue even when by all outward signs the patient is well. During an attack of rheumatic fever the heart is inflamed and usually enlarged and one or more of the valves may be damaged. Rest free from exertion and strain enables the damaged heart to heal and return to normal.

We hope all this talk about the seriousness of rheumatic fever and its resulting heart damage will not frighten the mothers and fathers among our readers. We want you to know the dangers so you can insist on rest and a proper period of convalescence as ordered by the doctor. If you do this there is little danger that your child will suffer serious heart injury.

Now let us consider high blood pressure which is the most common cause of heart disease in middle age. Hypertension (high blood pressure) throws an additional load on the heart, causing it to dilate and enlarge, leading at times to heart failure and death. The heart and arteries wear out sooner than they would if blood pressure were normal.

The physician measures blood pressure by an apparatus known by the complicated name of sphygmomanometer. You are all familiar with this inflatable cuff. Those who have been mystified by blood pressure readings may like to know that the physician reads the height of the column of mercury in the glass tube attached to the inflatable cuff just as the heart completes a contraction or beat. This is the point at which the pressure is strongest and is known as the "upper" or systolic pressure. Then he reads the diastolic or lower pressure which is the pressure in the arteries at its lowest point—when the heart is temporarily at rest. For all practical purposes, physicians agree that systolic blood pressure exceeding 140 and diastolic exceeding 90 is termed "high" blood pressure and recommend precautions. Of course there are varying degrees of hypertension, some not serious. The normal blood pressure of children is less than that of adults, but after the age of 21 years it should remain about the same all through adult life.

Hypertension Symptoms

Now we want to say here, that while high blood pressure should be checked for safety's sake, we do not wish to alarm anyone, and want to emphasize that hypertension is frequently NOT a serious disease.

As for symptoms of high blood pressure, there are often no noticeable ones, and that is why yearly physical check-ups are recommended for all persons over 35 years of age. However, persistent headache, dizziness, shortness of breath, poor vision, pain over the heart, weakness, irritability, increased frequency of urination, particularly at night, all *may be* symptoms of high blood pressure.

Now, what do you do if you have high blood pressure? First, put yourself under the care of a physician. By following his advice you can live for years and years and perhaps enjoy better health than you have in a long time. You should avoid anxiety, fear and anger as much as possible. Mental strain is worse for patients with hypertension than physical exertion. Rest is a valuable factor in halting high blood pressure. Nine hours of rest at night is recommended and you should be sure to take a vacation period every year and short vacation periods as often as you can. Those who are overweight should reduce their weight and always avoid overeating. Use of alcohol and tobacco should be moderate. High blood pressure seldom strikes suddenly. It comes gradually and in no case should be considered "the beginning of the end." With just reasonable care the heart will respond and go ticking steadily on for years and years.

Coronary Type

Now about that third major type of heart trouble. Coronary heart disease is the most frequent cause of heart deaths from middle age onward. This is the disease that is noted for claiming so many executives in all fields of endeavor—many of them prematurely. The name coronary is given to the two arteries that supply the heart muscle with blood. These two arteries form a sort of crown around the heart—hence the name "coronary." Many thousands of small arteries branch from these main ones.

Coronary heart disease takes two forms, one of which is coronary sclerosis which means hardening

and narrowing of the coronary arteries, reducing the supply of blood to the heart. When these become so hardened and thickened that insufficient blood reaches the heart, death occurs. Reduction of the blood supply to the heart in coronary sclerosis frequently results in the symptom known as "angina pectoris"—severe pain in the center of the chest brought on by exertion and relieved by rest.

Clot Formation

The other coronary disease is the well-known coronary thrombosis in which a coronary artery is suddenly closed by the formation of a clot in it. This coronary thrombosis hits like the blow of an axe—but if it does not kill quickly, the person who recovers may live a long time—his complete life span. So many people labor under the false impression that once a coronary thrombosis has occurred it invariably occurs again and more severely. This is not true, a thrombosis may never recur. However, the patient needs a period of rest for the healing of the damaged heart muscle and to enable what is known as collateral circulation to develop. By this last term is meant that when a usual blood passage is blocked off, the body diverts the blood to other channels. This often takes a long time in a critical place like the heart muscle. But that remarkable body of ours can do it every time if given a chance and just a little cooperation.

Again let us stress—coronary heart disease is NOT necessarily fatal. It is not something that should frighten us to death—for this is literally why many people do die of it—they are so tense and worried about their condition that they aggravate it. With proper care and treatment people can live active, useful lives for years and years. In fact some doctors say that heart disease is one of the "safest" of diseases to have, if cared for, for people affected, often begin to take care of their abused bodies, treat them with more care and respect, correct other ills they perhaps never knew existed and lead healthier lives than they did before.

(Continued on page 78)

Bureau Gives Revised Technical Broadcasts

A new series of technical radio broadcast services over radio stations WWV, Beltsville, Maryland, and WWVH, Maui, Territory of Hawaii, were inaugurated on January 1, 1950. Except in certain details, these services of the National Bureau of Standards will not differ greatly from those given in the past.

The revised services from WWV include (1) standard radio frequencies of 2.5, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, and 35 megacycles, (2) time announcements at 5-minute intervals by voice and International Morse Code, (3) standard time intervals of 1 second, and 1, 4, and 5 minutes, (4) standard audio frequencies of 440 cycles (the standard musical pitch A above middle C) and 600 cycles, (5) radio propagation disturbance warnings by International Morse code consisting of the letters W, U, or N, indicating warning, unstable conditions, or normal, respectively.

The audio frequencies are interrupted at precisely one minute be-

fore the hour and are resumed precisely on the hour and each five minutes thereafter. Code announcements are in Universal Time using the 24-hour system beginning with 0000 at midnight; voice announcements are in Eastern Standard Time. The audio frequencies are transmitted alternately: The 600-cycle tone starts precisely on the hour and every 10 minutes thereafter, continuing for 4 minutes; the 440-cycle tone starts precisely five minutes after the hour and every 10 minutes thereafter, continuing for 4 minutes. Each carrier frequency is modulated by a seconds pulse which is heard as a faint tick; the pulse at the beginning of the last second of each minute is omitted.

Radio station WWVH, recently established in Hawaii by the National Bureau of Standards, broadcasts on an experimental basis on 5, 10, and 15 megacycles. The program of broadcasts on the three frequencies is essentially the same as that of station WWV. Reception reports indicate that WWVH is received at many locations not served by WWV, thus extending the area served by standard frequencies and time signals. Time announcements in Universal Time are given from WWVH every five minutes by International Morse Code only.

Further information on the technical radio broadcast services may be obtained on request from the National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C. Reports on reception are welcomed; forms on which to submit such reports may also be obtained on request.

Puller Patented by Miami Brother

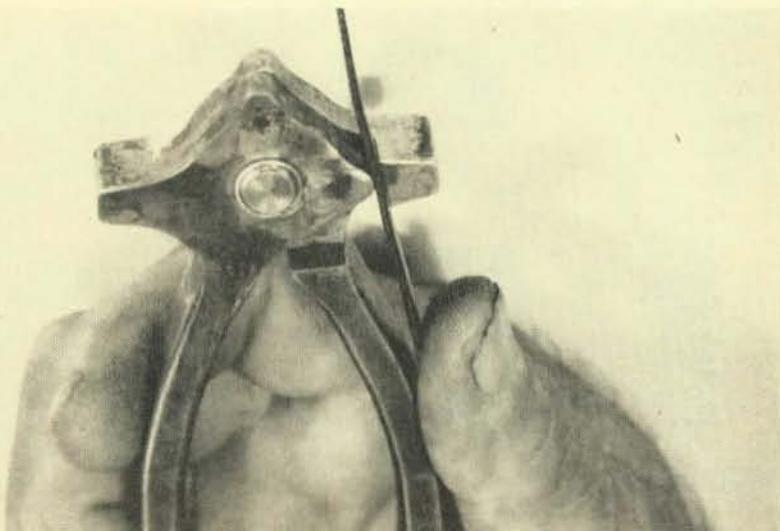


Photo shows a Fishtape puller, designed and patented by Brother R. V. Tays of Local Union 349, Miami. It is claimed to be the only one ever placed on the market that enables the user to use one or both hands or two men to pull at the same time and the only one that will not slip when used on a greasy tape. This tool is forged from the best tool steel available for this type of tool and Cyanamide hardened to the point that it is of greater hardness than the tape thereby eliminating wear to the greatest possible degree and in the design has four working surfaces instead of the usual one surface found in other pullers. This puller can be used for pulling or feeding tape and from the inventors own observation and use of same saves many a bruised hand or knuckle when feeding through a rough can or junction box in close quarters. Another feature is that it does not stick when the pressure is released to move along tape for a new bite nor does it kink or damage the tape as does a pair of pliers when used for that purpose. The price of the puller has been held to the minimum for the type of material and workmanship that is incorporated in it and on receipt of \$2.50 will be mailed postpaid to any address in the U.S. Mail your order to DIRO ENG. CORP., P.O. Box 1225, Coral Gables, Fla., or DIRO ENG. CORP., Branch 1, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Artificial Mica in Production

MICA's remarkable properties as an electrical insulator have made it invaluable to electrical and electronics industries. The United States is the world's largest consumer of natural mica, but it produces only enough to meet a third of its requirements. During 1948 the United States imported over 10,000 tons of high-grade mica, mostly from India and Brazil, valued at more than 15 million dollars; in the same period, domestic high-grade production totalled only 135 tons with a value of less than 50,000 dollars.

Since the war, world production of natural sheet mica has declined sharply, while production of ground mica has shown a continuing rise to meet the needs of roofing, paint, and rubber industries. The drop in sheet mica output reflects decreasing military demands for high-grade mica. The usable sheet product is only a small fraction of the total processed volume. Some foreign countries can still process natural mica cheaply by hand methods, but producers in

the United States are now concentrating on the production of "half-trim" mica.

Successful control of crystal orientation in the growth of synthetic mica would mean that machine methods could be used for large-scale domestic production of sheet mica. In this way mica synthesis could make the United States self-sufficient in high-grade mica insulating materials.

Fluorine Is Used

Synthetic mica, with essentially the same properties as natural mica, but able to withstand much higher temperatures, has now been crystallized successfully at the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

Mica could be synthesized by duplicating the conditions under which it is formed in nature, but this would involve extremely high pressures as well as high temperatures. For safety and convenience it is better to work at atmospheric pressure. For that reason the Bureau's scientists are using fluorine

as a crystallizing agent to grow crystals of mica without using high pressure. Natural fluorine is a gas, poisonous and difficult to control. But a group of synthetic fluorine compounds, the fluorosilicates, provides a convenient way of introducing fluorine into mica synthesis.

The raw materials for making synthetic mica are similar to the raw materials sometimes used in making glass: quartz, magnesite, bauxite, and a fluorosilicate compound (the only unusual ingredient). The raw mixture is placed in a platinum-lined crucible and melted in an electric furnace at a temperature of nearly 1400 degrees Centigrade. As the furnace cools, mica crystals grow from a tiny seed at the bottom of the crucible.

Lining Is Important

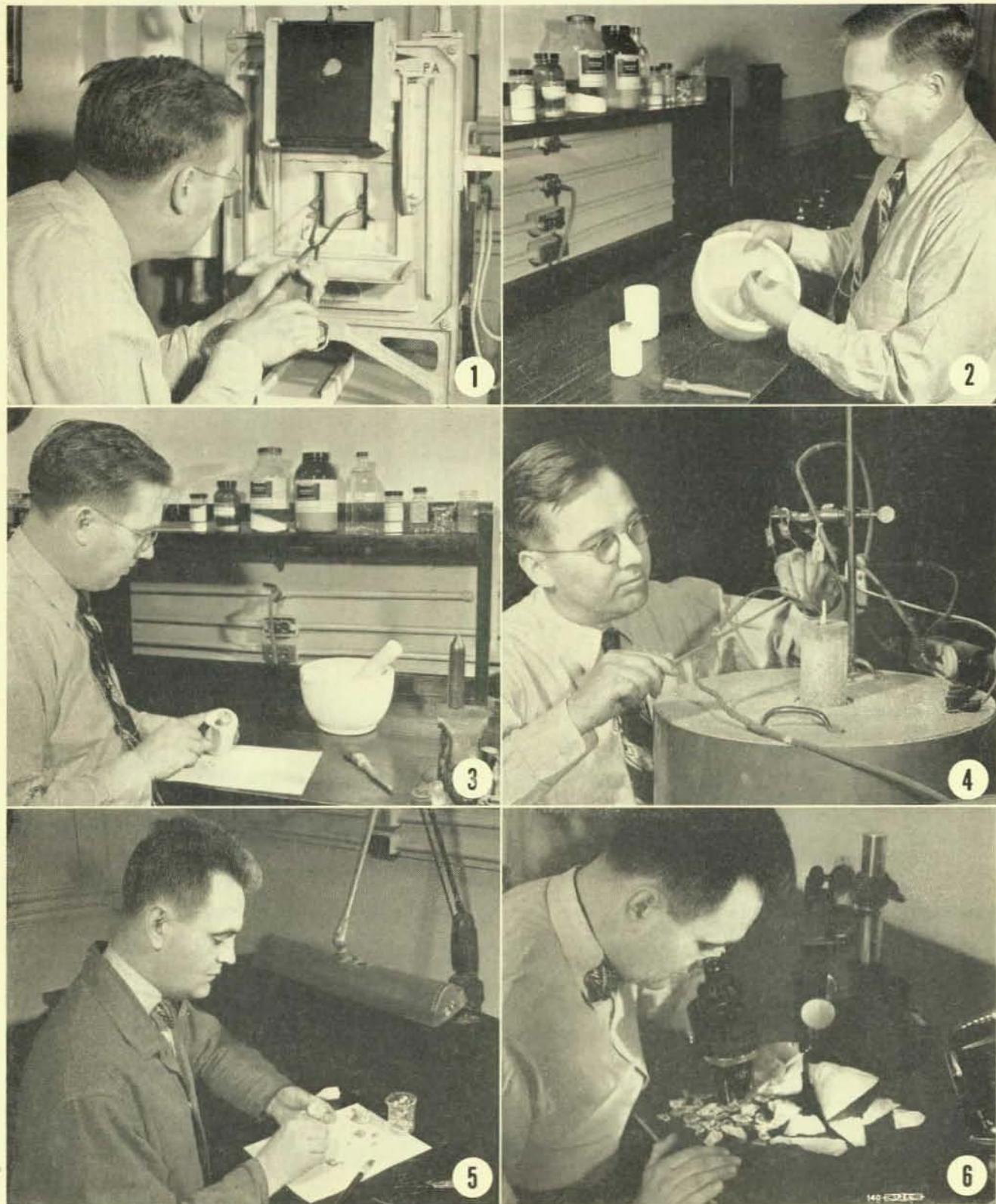
Satisfactory mica synthesis depends to a large extent on the materials used in the crucible lining. Ceramic linings are badly corroded by a fluorine-bearing melt. Carbon and silicon carbide crucibles are somewhat better, but fluoride gases escape through the relatively porous walls, and fine carbon particles become imbedded throughout the synthesized mica. Crucibles lined with platinum foil give the best results. They do not react with the melt and are able to withstand high temperatures.

The shape of the crucible is also important in mica synthesis. Flat-bottomed crucibles are undesirable because they offer a large surface for the formation of many seed crystals which grow independently in different directions and thus limit the development of single large crystals. Mica has a sheet-like structure and grows faster in a direction parallel to its cleavage plane than in any other direction. Consequently, if a crucible with a cone-shaped bottom is used, the number of seed crystals is reduced and the direction of growth tends to be upward.



The raw materials for laboratory production of synthetic mica at the National Bureau of Standards are first weighed out on a delicate balance to within .01 gram. Additional steps in process are shown on adjoining page.

Steps in the Production of Synthetic Mica



1. After initial mixing, the batch of raw ingredients is placed in a ceramic crucible and heated for more than an hour in an electric furnace at a temperature of 1,000°C. 2. The calcined ingredients are ground with potassium fluorosilicate in a ceramic mortar to obtain uniform mixing. 3. The dry ingredients are then packed into a cylindrical platinum crucible with a cone-shaped bottom. 4. Completed charge is melted at temperature of nearly 1,400°C. As the furnace cools, mica crystals grow from a seed at the bottom of the crucible. 5. The small platinum crucibles are carefully stripped away from the crystal mass. 6. Flakes of the synthetic mica are examined under a binocular microscope to locate any structural defects.

With the Ladies



Maytime

*Ah love is so sweet in the springtime
When blossoms are fragrant in May
No years that are coming can bring
time*

*To make me forget dear this day—
I'll love you in life's gray December
The same as I love you today
My heart ever young will remember
Springtime, lovetime, May!"*

RIDA JOHNSON YOUNG

YES it's May again—glorious, beautiful May with its warm golden days, its bright sunshine and warm sudden rains, its profusion of apple blossoms and lilacs and first roses. Remember the last May before you were married, or perhaps the first one after you took that trip down the aisle—how happy you were, how marvelous life seemed and how your husband or husband to be, was the most wonderful creature on the face of the earth? It was a grand and glorious feeling wasn't it? Now how about May 1950? Lady, if you feel depressed and disillusioned, if spring has no charms to quicken joy in your breast, you have lost something very precious through the years and you should *quick* start today to do something about it.

You should be especially anxious to take remedial steps if your marriage is slipping or has slipped. Life holds no greater joy than two people in love building a life for themselves and their family together and life holds no sadder sight than a marriage on the rocks, where love seems over and done. And this last is so often so needless. I'll even venture to say that I don't believe there's a single stage of marital shipwreck, short of the final divorce decree state that cannot be



rescued, if the wife will put her whole heart and soul into reviving the marriage and preserving it. And the pointers we're going to discuss here are not just for those women who are on the brink of divorce, they can be good tips for those whose marriages are comfortably happy but have just slipped a little and even for those brides who are ideally happy at present and want to stay that way.

The Woman Can Make It Work

Now let's get one point straight right now—when a marriage slips, it is certainly not *always* and certainly not completely the *woman's* fault. But



I do believe that in 75 percent of the cases when marriages break up, the woman has failed more often than the man and I further believe that regardless of whose fault it is, when marriages turn out unhappily 98 percent of them can be saved if the wives have the will to pull them through and will work toward that end.

Two out of every five marriages end in divorce today and the rate is increasing. Will yours? Or will you spend your Decembers happily together as you planned them in May?

Well there are rules, lady, and if you will apply them, we'll wager no husband on earth will want to leave you and by keeping him happy and interested in you, he'll work to please you and you too will be happy with him and your life together.

Be the Girl He Courted

The very best way to keep a man "the way he was when you married

him," is to be "the woman he married."

Let's take inventory.

Do you try to dress nicely and keep yourself neat and attractive as you did when your Tom or Jack or Henry was courting you? Years are bound to do something to you but have you done the best you could—kept your weight in check and looked after your skin and hair and nails? Bought becoming clothes and kept them in good trim?

How about your house? Do you keep it the clean and neat and attractive place it used to be when you and friend husband first had a place of your own? Do you still put flowers around and add little special touches here and there?

Way to a Man's Heart

What about your cooking? Remember how you slaved to turn out all the things your husband liked in the early days—shrimp newburg, and sour cream dressing and devil's food cake? It should be a lot easier now with all your experience, but how long has it been since you fixed him all the dishes that are his favorites?

Now here's the \$64 question. Are you a nagger? This nagging habit (and this is one fault which we have, that if we're at all honest we have to admit that we as women far outrank the men regarding it) will kill love more quickly and send a couple plunging toward the reef of marital shipwreck more speedily than any other. Do you criticize and complain? And how long has it been since you told your husband you love him and need him?

(Continued on page 37)



Our Auxiliaries

GREETINGS to our auxiliaries everywhere. We would like to say to you this month that we are aware of the good work you are doing, aiding the local unions, pushing the sale of union label goods and helping with Labor's League work all over the United States.

Keep up the good work, friends. There is so much to be done. And please if we can help you in any way, write us, we'll be glad to assist in any way that we can.

We've had a number of requests lately for a specific Constitution and Bylaws for ladies auxiliaries. We are going to try to do something along these lines in the very near future. Let us have your suggestions.

Following are letters received from our auxiliaries during the month.

L. U. 512.

Grand Falls, Newfoundland

It is quite a while since we last appeared in print, so here goes again. Our auxiliary is still going strong holding our monthly meetings at the homes of different members each month, with an occasional card party in between. Our membership is not very large, but is steadily growing. Lately, we have had the pleasure of welcoming four new members, namely Mrs. Charlie Shallow, Mrs. Walter Scott, Mrs. Harry Baird, and Mrs. Lloyd Newhook. We have had a long cold winter here, but the past week spring has been making its appearance.

Great preparations are now being made for the fourth annual ball of Local 512, which takes place in the Town Hall on April 13th. The dance committee is very busy getting ready for what promises to be the biggest social event of the season. We wish all the members and their lady friends a jolly good time at the cocktail party and dance which follows.

Thanks to R. C. Tindell, press secretary of Local Union 349 of Miami, Florida for the nice friendly comment in the September, 1949 issue of the *Journal*. It is true we could write more, and keep closer contact through our *Journal* with relatives and friends.

MARY GRIFFIN, P. S.

• • •

L. U. 837. Tulsa, Oklahoma

The members of the Auxiliary to Local Union 837 read with interest the ladies pages in the *Journal*. We are a new auxiliary organized September 9, 1949 and are constantly searching for new ideas for our or-

Recipes to Keep Him Happy

OLD-FASHION CHICKEN PIE

One 4-5 lb. chicken	1/8 tsp. pepper
1 1/2 qts. water	1 cup cooked peas
2 tsps. salt	1 recipe pastry (for single crust pie)

Cut stewing chicken into pieces; cover with hot water; season; simmer till tender. Place chicken in baking dish and cover with milk gravy made from chicken broth. Stir in peas. Cover over with pastry. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) 15-20 minutes.

SOUTHERN CORN PUDDING

2 eggs slightly beaten	1 tsp. salt
2 cups milk	Dash of pepper
2 cups canned yellow corn	2 tablespoons melted butter

Combine ingredients. Turn into buttered baking dish. Place in pan of hot water and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 45 to 60 minutes, or until firm.

PINEAPPLE UPSIDE-DOWN CAKE

1 1/4 cups sifted cake flour	3/4 cup sugar
1 1/2 tsp. baking powder	1 egg, well beaten
1/4 tsp. salt	1/2 cup milk
1/2 tsp. nutmeg	1/4 cup butter
1/4 cup butter	1/2 cup brown sugar

4 slices canned pineapple

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder, salt and nutmeg and sift together three times. Cream 1/4 cup butter well, add sugar gradually and cream until fluffy. Add egg, milk and flour and beat until smooth.

Melt 1/4 cup butter in small cake pan, add brown sugar and stir until melted. Arrange pineapple in syrup. Pour on batter. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 40 to 50 minutes, or until done. Loosen from sides and bottom of pan with spatula. Serve hot, upside down and garnish with whipped cream.

FRIED SCALLOPS WITH TARTARE SAUCE

Drain scallops. Beat 1 egg slightly and add 2 tablespoons milk or water and dash of salt and pepper. Roll scallops, one at a time in seasoned cracker crumbs, then dip in egg milk mixture, drain and dip again in crumbs. Fry in deep fat (375° F.) 3 to 5 minutes or until browned. One pint scallops serves 4.

Tartare Sauce

2 tbsp., chopped pickles	1 tbps. chopped parsley
2 tsp. scraped onion	1 cup mayonnaise

Fold pickles, onion and parsley into mayonnaise and serve with the scallops.

Make your best tossed salad and serve it with:

WINE DRESSING

Clove of garlic cut	1 tsp. salt
1/2 cup olive oil	1/2 tsp. pepper
1/4 tsp. mustard	1/2 tsp. paprika
1 tsp. sugar	3 tbs. wine vinegar

Rub bowl with garlic, then remove garlic. Mix olive oil in bowl with mustard, sugar, salt, pepper and paprika. Add vinegar slowly, stirring constantly. Taste and add more sugar if needed. Pour the dressing over the salad and toss until well mixed.

ganization. On February 28 we entertained our husbands with a potluck dinner at the building recently purchased by Local Union 837 for their meeting place. After a sumptuous dinner, the evening was spent in playing card games and Bingo.

We are making plans for a pie supper to be held at McBirney School

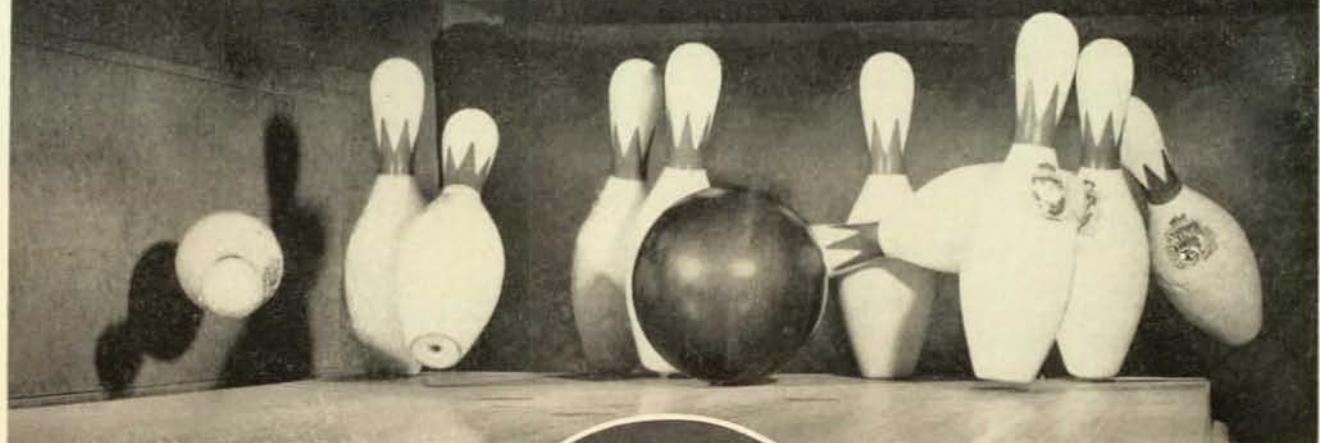
March 23, and the proceeds are to help provide school lunches for the underprivileged children.

Our business meetings are held on the second and fourth Mondays and we hope for a much larger membership in the future.

MRS. RUSSELL L. CANADA,
Corresponding Secretary.

I.B.E.W. BOWLERS

Invade Cleveland



BY BOWLING TOURNAMENT
COMMITTEE, L.U. 38

ELFEN hundred members of the I.B.E.W. invaded Cleveland for the Sixth Annual I.B.E.W. Bowling Tournament sponsored by Local Union No. 38 of Cleveland, Ohio on March 3rd to March 5th, 1950.

This is to date the largest number of I.B.E.W. bowlers ever entered in this annual event. It con-



LEFT—Present to open the Sixth Annual I.B.E.W. Bowling Tournament were Gordon M. Freeman, International Vice President (left), and Clayton R. Lee, Business Manager of Local 38, Cleveland.

sisted of 208 five-man teams. We begin to wonder how much larger it can become.

On Friday, March 3rd, the aspiring bowlers began to stream in. Represented were local unions from New York to Kansas City, from Wisconsin to Miami, Florida, including practically every trade branch in the I.B.E.W.

The Carter Hotel was a bustle of excitement as the enthusiastic keglers renewed acquaintances and tossed friendly challenges to one another. It was a pleasure to watch the boys enjoying themselves in a carnival mood.

Saturday morning, March 4th, at 9 o'clock, the keglers gathered at Linsz Recreation Center to witness the opening ceremony. Gordon M. Freeman, International Vice-President of the Fourth District, officially opened the tournament by rolling the first ball. He then welcomed the bowlers in behalf of International President Dan W. Tracy who was unable to attend due to a previous engagement. Clayton R. Lee, Business Manager of Local Union No. 38, addressed the keglers, extending to



Members of 25-Year Club, L. U. 697, Gary, Ind.



LEFT—The twenty-nine keglers in this group (count 'em) composed the visiting team of Local Union 1063, Detroit, Michigan.

BELOW—Local Union 494, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, sent this aggregation of experienced bowlers to the tourney at Cleveland.

AT BOTTOM—Local Union 369, Louisville, Kentucky, was well represented at the tourney by this large delegation of keglers.



them the full welcome and hospitality of Local Union No. 38 and wishing them the best of luck in toppling the pins.

Due to the large number of entries, it was necessary to use the facilities of two establishments, Linsz Recreation and the Chester-30th Lanes, and both were kept busy constantly.

The highlight of this two-day affair was the banquet held at the Carter Hotel Saturday night in the Main Ballroom and the Rainbow Room simultaneously. It was attended by bowlers and their wives numbering more than 2000 people. Music and a fine floor show furnished entertainment topping off a perfect evening.

A buffet lunch with ample refreshments was available at all times, making it unnecessary to leave the hotel for anything except bowling. We believe the boys accomplished in two days what normally would have taken four days.

At a meeting held at the Carter Hotel on Sunday, Local Union No. 349 of Miami, Florida was nominated to play host to the keglers for the Seventh Annual I.B.E.W. Bowling Tournament to be held in 1951.

It was impossible to take photographs of the prize winners since the last shift of bowlers did not start until 4:00 p.m. Sunday afternoon. By that time a good many of the boys were on their way home.

Clayton R. Lee, business manager, at this time, wishes to thank all members who participated, and the members of Local Union No.

38 feel highly honored for the privilege of playing host to a swell bunch of fellows.

So until we meet again next year

in Miami, good luck and good bowling.

Following are the prize winning scores:

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

1	P. W. Liebnitz	Kansas City, Mo.	741	\$ 90.00 and Trophy	75	Belcoure	Detroit, Mich.	642	5.00
2	B. Singleton	Cleveland, O.	732	85.00	76	A. Johnson	Chicago, Ill.	641	5.00
3	E. Walters	Dayton, O.	726	80.00	77	J. Cardinal		641	5.00
4	W. Siebert	New York City, N.Y.	718	75.00	78	T. Marc	Chicago, Ill.	640	3.75
5	R. Grieb	St. Louis, Mo.	714	70.00	79	L. Begun	Cleveland, O.	640	3.75
6	C. Kaiser	Milwaukee, Wis.	707	65.00	80	J. Schmid	Chicago, Ill.	640	3.75
7	J. Kleinhans	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	703	60.00	81	L. Kammerlin	St. Louis, Mo.	640	3.75
8	J. Sulzman	Cleveland, O.	701	52.50	82	R. Oertli	St. Louis, Mo.	640	3.75
9	P. Morton	Cincinnati, O.	701	52.50	83	E. Troy	St. Louis, Mo.	640	3.75
10	R. Koran	Cleveland, O.	698	43.75	84	M. Botts, Sr.	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	639	2.50
11	C. Firle	Milwaukee, Wis.	698	43.75	85	C. Boley	Dayton, O.	639	2.50
12	C. Virga	St. Louis, Mo.	691	40.00	86	M. Schmunk	Defiance, O.	639	2.50
13	W. MacDonald	Cleveland, O.	690	37.50	87	P. Ragnetti	Chicago, Ill.	638	2.50
14	A. Caporin	Syracuse, N.Y.	685	35.00	88	A. Nolan	Chicago, Ill.	638	2.50
15	E. Jenkins	Cleveland, O.	684	32.50	89	J. Scheibel	Syracuse, N.Y.	638	2.50
16	H. Korn	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	683	30.00	90	B. Degnan	Chicago, Ill.	637	1.70
17	J. Lavenbien	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	682	27.50	91	A. Adrian	Buffalo, N.Y.	637	1.70
18	J. Mahoney	Detroit, Mich.	681	25.00	92	H. Schweinsberg	Lancaster, O.	637	1.70
19	P. Falk	Cleveland, O.	677	20.00	93	T. Sinclair	Chicago, Ill.	637	1.70
20	R. Bailey	Chicago, Ill.	677	20.00	94	W. Oster	Cleveland, O.	637	1.70
21	R. Scruggs	Kansas City, Mo.	676	17.00	95	K. W. Canaday	Kansas City, Mo.	636	1.50
22	S. Gillotti	Cleveland, O.	673	17.00	96	G. Huizenga	Chicago, Ill.	636	1.50
23	H. Young	Chicago, Ill.	673	17.00	97	E. Putman	Kansas City, Mo.	636	1.50
24	H. Wilcox	Detroit, Mich.	672	17.00	98	H. Fisher	St. Louis, Mo.	636	1.50
25	J. Ramp	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	670	17.00	99	J. McKay	Cleveland, O.	636	1.50
26	L. Nau	Louisville, Ky.	670	17.00	100	E. Knapp	Cleveland, O.	636	1.50
27	S. Cerbin	Chicago, Ill.	669	17.00					
28	F. Scott	Lorain, O.	669	17.00					
29	J. Bruhin	St. Louis, Mo.	669	17.00					
30	H. Bossard	Milwaukee, Wis.	668	17.00					
31	L. Caron	Detroit, Mich.	667	15.00					
32	Bentsen	St. Louis, Mo.	667	15.00					
33	B. Regosh	Chicago, Ill.	666	15.00					
34	C. Finkler	Cleveland, O.	665	15.00					
35	K. Shepperd	Gary, Ind.	663	15.00					
36	C. Romanowski	Chicago, Ill.	662	15.00					
37	J. Mihna	Cleveland, O.	662	15.00					
38	F. Tetlow	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	662	15.00					
39	G. Hainling	Kansas City, Mo.	662	15.00					
40	R. Swaffield	Cleveland, O.	661	15.00					
41	R. Barton	Youngstown, O.	660	12.50					
42	C. Nicholl	Detroit, Mich.	659	12.50					
43	E. Michael	Chicago, Ill.	656	12.50					
44	W. Hughes	Syracuse, N.Y.	656	12.50					
45	E. Hennings	Milwaukee, Wis.	656	12.50					
46	R. Stoudt	Alliance, O.	656	12.50					
47	R. Shovelin	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	655	12.00					
48	H. Jordon	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	655	12.00					
49	J. Jackson	Kansas City, Mo.	655	12.00					
50	T. Lavens	Detroit, Mich.	655	12.00					
51	A. Seipman	St. Louis, Mo.	655	12.00					
52	W. Shook	Lorain, O.	654	10.00					
53	F. Ruehlm	Chicago, Ill.	652	10.00					
54	T. O'Keefe	Chicago, Ill.	652	10.00					
55	C. Reberg	Chicago, Ill.	651	10.00					
56	G. Kontol	Gary, Ind.	650	10.00					
57	C. Bennett	Louisville, Ky.	650	10.00					
58	R. Rothert	Cincinnati, O.	649	10.00					
59	G. Bell	Cleveland, O.	649	10.00					
60	J. Brooks	Kansas City, Mo.	648	8.75					
61	C. O. Wilson	Chicago, Ill.	648	8.75					
62	H. Johnson	Detroit, Mich.	647	7.50					
63	R. Eyerdam	Cleveland, O.	646	7.50					
64	E. Becka	Cleveland, O.	646	7.50					
65	R. Gundlach	Cleveland, O.	645	7.50					
66	F. Welter	Gary, Ind.	644	7.50					
67	R. Harder	Louisville, Ky.	644	7.50					
68	W. Rabchum	Detroit, Mich.	644	7.50					
69	G. DeRamer	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	644	7.50					
70	H. Frick	Gary, Ind.	643	6.25					
71	T. Steen	Kansas City, Mo.	643	6.25					
72	R. Lock	Cleveland, O.	642	5.00					
73	F. Kinkoff	Cleveland, O.	642	5.00					
74	F. McQuirk	Cleveland, O.	642	5.00					
					75	B. Belcoure	Cleveland, O.	1389	\$100.00
									and Trophy
					2	H. Korn-J. Ramp	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1345	90.00
					3	E. Sharick-E. Cotter	Detroit, Mich.	1339	80.00
					4	W. Dodd-D. Engle	Lorain, O.	1303	75.00
					5	F. Dworecki-H. Jordon	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	1301	70.00
					6	H. Zenor-E. Lippman	Detroit, Mich.	1288	65.00
					7	T. McGuire-A. Nolan	Chicago, Ill.	1286	60.00
					8	A. Pfund Jr.-J. Schulz	Youngstown, O.	1283	55.00
					9	P. Morton-F. Welage	Cincinnati, O.	1281	50.00
					10	J. Jamieson-Belcoure	Detroit, Mich.	1278	45.00
					11	Malley-Bentson	St. Louis, Mo.	1277	42.50
					12	R. J. Murtz-T. Kelleher	Alliance, O.	1275	40.00
					13	E. Cooper-R. Delecki	Detroit, Mich.	1273	37.50
					14	W. Weber-T. Perna	Chicago, Ill.	1270	35.00
					15	W. Novak-G. Kash	Cleveland, O.	1262	32.50
					16	K. Gillette-J. Gillespie	Detroit, Mich.	1260	30.00
					17	R. Williams-H. Harding	Detroit, Mich.	1259	27.50
					18	E. Brandt-R. Batke	Cleveland, O.	1258	25.00
					19	H. Johnson-E. Glasgow	Detroit, Mich.	1257	20.00
					20	G. Prieagnitz-G. Witthuhn	Elgin, Ill.	1257	20.00
					21	L. Tomeany-W. Barry	Cleveland, O.	1256	17.00
					22	G. Felz-F. Gein	Chicago, Ill.	1255	17.00
					23	G. Wolfer-N. Maple	Alliance, O.	1254	17.00
					24	D. Diamond-J. Castcott	Detroit, Mich.	1250	17.00
					25	L. Fiderius-K. Sanders	Cleveland, O.	1249	17.00
					26	H. Snelling-J. Wingren	St. Louis, Mo.	1249	17.00
					27	M. Schmunk-D. Bailey	Defiance, O.	1248	17.00
					28	M. Keller-N. Bennett	St. Louis, Mo.	1247	17.00
					29	A. Sliwinski-E. Koprowski	Cleveland, O.	1247	17.00
					30	J. Durham-R. Little	Detroit, Mich.	1247	17.00
					31	J. Lucas-G. White	Cleveland, O.	1246	15.00
					32	F. LaCava-R. Cooper	Lorain, O.	1246	15.00
					33	C. R. Haley-R. Harder	Louisville, Ky.	1246	15.00
					34	P. Fried-L. Mueller	Louisville, Ky.	1245	15.00
					35	Guidotti-F. Pellegrini	New York City	1245	15.00
					36	A. Pironti-V. Russo	New York City	1245	15.00
					37	R. Lock-J. Mihna	Cleveland, O.	1241	15.00
					38	R. Schrieber-F. Mueller	Louisville, Ky.	1239	15.00
					39	S. Domenico-F. Wilkins	Chicago, Ill.	1239	15.00
					40	V. Pecora-L. Radka	Cleveland, O.	1238	15.00
					41	F. Scott-P. Fashing	Lorain, O.	1236	12.50
					42	C. Montalto-C. Thieriault	Chicago, Ill.	1234	12.50
					43	A. Panek-A. Kaltenstein	Cleveland, O.	1233	12.50
					44	R. Kotkowski-J. V. Ark	Detroit, Mich.	1232	12.50
					45	J. Andres-E. Ineman	Cleveland, O.	1232	12.50
					46	R. Dale-R. Wilson	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1232	12.50
					47	E. Nageotte-F. Kinkoff	Cleveland, O.	1231	12.00

48	H. Butsch-E. Rapp	Peoria, Ill.	1231	12.00	28	Local 39 Team 2	2941	16.50	39	Cleveland, O.
49	C. Mappen-J. Eady	Detroit, Mich.	1231	12.00	29	Local 1377	2934	16.50	1377	Cleveland, O.
50	E. Beck-R. Gute	New York City	1231	12.00		Team 2				
51	P. Fierla-S. Wonnder	Chicago, Ill.	1231	12.00	30	Trester Service	2931	16.50	494	Milwaukee, Wis.
52	Laughlin-Rice	Detroit, Mich.	1230	10.00						
53	C. Lasco-A. Minotas	Cleveland, O.	1226	10.00	31	Local 713 Team 1	2929	15.00	713	Chicago, Ill.
54	P. Falk-E. Mathews	Cleveland, O.	1225	10.00	32	Local 3 Team 4	2929	15.00	3	New York, N.Y.
55	R. Worpell-F. Robbins	Detroit, Mich.	1224	10.00	33	Alert Elect	2929	15.00	38	Cleveland, O.
56	W. Boden-J. Hanson	Miami, Fla.	1224	10.00	34	Batteries	2924	15.00	58	Detroit, Mich.
57	E. Jenkins-J. McKay	Cleveland, O.	1220	10.00	35	Local 673	2924	15.00	673	Painesville, O.
58	J. Votava-J. Yagers	Cleveland, O.	1220	10.00	36	Steves Tap Room	2922	13.50	381	Chicago, Ill.
59	W. Siebert-I. Scheinberg	New York City	1219	10.00	37	Smick Recreation	2922	13.50	38	Cleveland, O.
60	R. Hall-D. Jerome	Detroit, Mich.	1218	10.00	38	Short Circuits	2910	13.50	58	Detroit, Mich.
61	J. Moner-E. Britton	Cleveland, O.	1216	7.50	39	Local 39	2909	13.50	39	Cleveland, O.
62	F. Schmieder-R. Eyerdam	Cleveland, O.	1216	7.50		West Side				
63	Keller-V. Lankes	Buffalo, N.Y.	1216	7.50	40	Frank Adams	2905	13.50	58	Detroit, Mich.
64	J. Quinn-H. Warner	St. Louis, Mo.	1215	7.50	41	Electricians #1	2903	11.00	117	Elgin, Ill.
65	E. Huber-H. Espalage	Cincinnati, O.	1215	7.50	42	Brown Elect	2903	11.00	8	Toledo, O.
66	K. Shoppell-M. Zumbrun	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1213	7.50	43	Local 2	2900	11.00	2	St. Louis, Mo.
67	H. Nash-E. Lockman	St. Louis, Mo.	1211	7.50	44	Gall Sign Co	2895	11.00	107	Grand Rapids, Mich.
68	G. Coleman-J. Quinlan	Chicago, Ill.	1210	7.50						
69	V. Porazinski-T. Higgins	Chicago, Ill.	1209	6.00	45	High Tensions #2	2892	11.00	58	Detroit, Mich.
70	V. Bridges-L. Lockman	Detroit, Mich.	1209	6.00	46	Electricians #2	2892	11.00	82	Dayton, O.
71	P. Confitti-A. Thomas	Detroit, Mich.	1209	6.00	47	Harrington Elect	2886	10.00	38	Cleveland, O.
72	L. Johnson-Pietrus	Chicago, Ill.	1209	6.00	48	Public Service	2886	10.00	1540	Joliet, Ill.
73	H. Dunfee-J. Strickler	Lorain, O.	1209	6.00	49	O'Connells	2885	10.00	134	Chicago, Ill.
74	M. Michel-F. Remmert	Detroit, Mich.	1206	5.00	50	California Elect	2881	10.00	38	Cleveland, O.
75	W. Guilder-B. Kinzel	Detroit, Mich.	1205	5.00						
76	E. Walters-H. Blatz	Dayton, O.	1205	5.00						
77	G. Polizzi-C. Hysen	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	1205	5.00						
78	W. Wowiaras-R. Newton	Chicago, Ill.	1205	5.00						
79	R. Shovelin-Kleinhan	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1204	5.00	1	J. Ramp	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1985	\$35.00	
80	L. May-G. Powers	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1203	5.00	2	P. Morton	Cincinnati, O.	1981	31.25	and Trophy
81	H. Norum-G. Desplenter	Chicago, Ill.	1202	2.50	3	L. May	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1981	31.25	
82	R. Cavanaugh-P. Liebni	Kansas City, Mo.	1202	2.50	4	A. Jantonio	Cleveland, O.	1972	27.50	
83	F. Russell-W. Maycock	Cleveland, O.	1202	2.50	5	V. Lankes	Buffalo, N.Y.	1966	25.00	
84	A. Ballor-L. Martin	Detroit, Mich.	1201	2.50	6	R. Confitti	Detroit, Mich.	1962	22.50	
85	J. Wojcik-G. Becht	Chicago, Ill.	1201	2.50	7	J. Lavenbien	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	1948	20.00	
86	R. McPherson-L. Duke	Detroit, Mich.	1201	2.50	8	F. Kinkoff	Cleveland, O.	1942	17.50	
87	R. Sleigh-Harbolt	Louisville, Ky.	1201	2.50	9	C. Finkler	Cleveland, O.	1934	15.00	
88	S. Gillotti-L. Gyory	Cleveland, O.	1199	2.50	10	J. Kleinhan	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1931	15.00	
89	C. Pfeuler-W. Keith	St. Louis, Mo.	1199	2.50	11	F. Dworecki	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	1930	12.00	
90	D. Peterson-B. Degnan	Chicago, Ill.	1197	2.50	12	C. Konrad	Cleveland, O.	1911	10.00	
					13	R. Grieb	St. Louis, Mo.	1910	7.50	
					14	F. Schmieder	Cleveland, O.	1908	5.00	
					15	R. Koran	Cleveland, O.	1907	5.00	
					16	F. McQuirk	Cleveland, O.	1906	3.00	
					17	R. Cooper	Cleveland, O.	1906	2.50	

FIVE-MAN TEAM EVENTS

Team Name	Score	Prize	Local Union	City
1 Power Plant (Trophies)	3228	\$225.00	723	Ft. Wayne, Ind.
2 Local 41	3090	200.00	41	Buffalo, N.Y.
3 Ohms	3079	175.00	58	Detroit, Mich.
4 California Elect	3078	150.00	38	Cleveland, O.
5 Grant Elect	3063	125.00	38	Cleveland, O.
6 Dingle Clark	3047	100.00	38	Cleveland, O.
7 R C A T V	3038	90.00	38	Cleveland, O.
8 Electronics #1	3037	75.00	58	Detroit, Mich.
9 Local 9	3024	60.00	9	Chicago, Ill.
Team 1				
10 Local 1079	3016	50.00	1070	Detroit, Mich.
Team 4				
11 Local 39 Team 1	3010	40.00	39	Cleveland, O.
12 Romanoff	3008	35.00	8	Toledo, O.
13 Amps	3001	30.00	237	Niagara Falls, N.Y.
14 Local 39 Team 3	2997	25.00	39	Cleveland, O.
15 Pot Heads	2996	22.50	723	Ft. Wayne, Ind.
16 Local 212	2995	20.00	212	Cincinnati, O.
Team 1				
17 Paterson Emerson Comstock	2988	20.00	509	Lorain, O.
18 Local 1377	2987	20.00	1377	Cleveland, O.
Team 1				
19 Electromagnets	2977	20.00	58	Detroit, Mich.
20 Electricians #1	2975	20.00	82	Dayton, O.
21 Local 371	2966	18.50	371	Chicago, Ill.
Team 4				
22 Insulators	2963	18.50	58	Detroit, Mich.
23 Local 9 Team 2	2956	18.50	9	Chicago, Ill.
24 Dingle Clark	2956	18.50	509	Lorain, O.
25 Local 3 Team 1	2953	18.50	3	New York, N.Y.
26 Hatfields	2948	16.50	509	Lorain, O.
27 Sluggins	2944	16.50	723	Ft. Wayne, Ind.

SPECIAL PRIZES				
1st High Game			Detroit, Mich.	1150
OHMS, Local No. 58				\$25.00
2nd High Game			Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1106
Power Plant				15.00
Local No. 723				
3rd High Game			New York, N.Y.	1100
Local No. 3 Team No. 2				10.00

DOUBLES HIGH GAMES				
1st High Game			Cleveland, O.	468
C. Lasco-A. Minotas				20.00
2nd High Game			Chicago, Ill.	441
C. Montalto-C. Thierriault				15.00
3rd High Game			Detroit, Mich.	439
E. Sharick-E. Cotter				10.00
4th High Game			Chicago, Ill.	429
L. Tomcany-W. Barry				5.00

SINGLES HIGH GAMES				
1st High Game			Cleveland, O.	277
B. Singleton				10.00
2nd High Game			New York, N.Y.	247
W. Siebert				7.50
3rd High Game			Cleveland, O.	242
R. Eyerdam				5.00
4th High Game			Kansas City, Mo.	236
P. W. Liebni				1.25
S. Cerbin			Chicago, Ill.	236
				1.25

New Electrical Products

Portland Brother Invents "Zing-Punch"

W. E. Zingsheim, who has been an active member of Local Union No. 48, Portland, Ore., since 1905, has invented the ZING-PUNCH—"Larger the Hole—Easier to Punch"—and forming tool.

This invention relates to sheet shearing apparatus. More specifically it discloses a combined die and anvil, with a jig, to be employed in shearing a hole through heavy gauge sheet metal, especially when the sheet metal is already mounted in place.

It is the object of this invention to provide a simple, low cost and highly effective tool that provides a combined die and anvil, a jig that clamps to the anvil with the sheet metal therebetween (from which the tool derives support), and at the same time provide a guide for the workman's shear punch chisel that will remove a disc of metal to make a new hole; or to enlarge a hole, without causing any distortion of the sheet metal surface being penetrated quickly and accurately.

Sheet metal and electrical shops are reported to be using the ZING-PUNCH with great satisfaction.

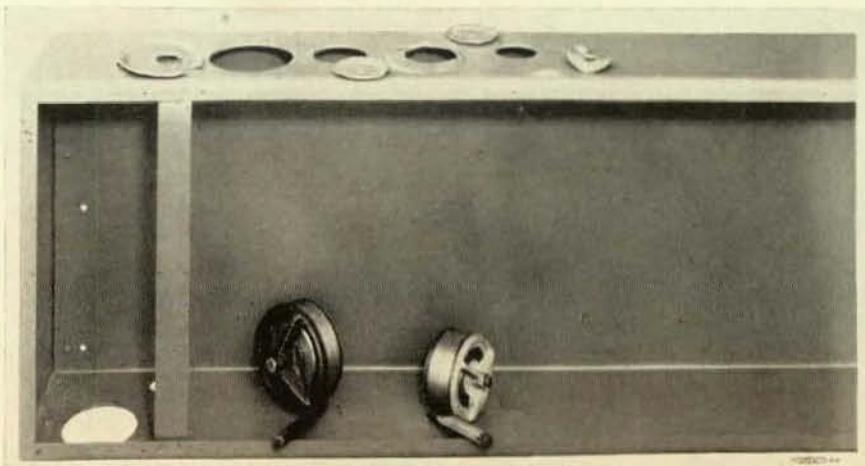
Inquiries may be addressed to Brother Zingsheim at 2725 N.W. Raleigh Street, Portland 10, Oregon.

• • •

Machine Tool Control Transformers Made

A line of machine-tool control transformers following closely proposed standards of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association is announced. Transformers are particularly adapted to the inductive low-power factor loads of solenoids, relays, and contractors making up machine tool control equipment. Second-

Punch Patented by Portland Brother



ary voltage of these 60-cycle transformers remains above 90 per cent of rated voltage up to a load current of 7 times normal at 20 percent load power factor.

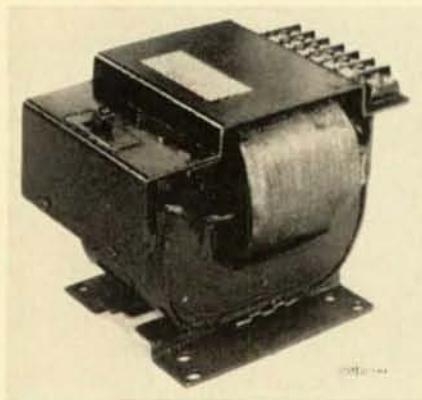
Size and weight of the new transformers one-half kva and larger are especially low because of the use of type "C" Hipersil cores. Use of this grain-oriented magnetic steel reduces size and weight and improves performance. Circuit-breaker protection is normally supplied on ratings 0.300-kva and larger while on ratings 0.150-kva and smaller a block is mounted for customers' fuses.

Ratings covering over 90 percent of all requirements of voltage, kva, and frequencies are available representing the results of an exhaustive survey of various groups of requirements of machine-tool control equipment. Seven sizes from 0.075 to 1.5 kva are available for 220/440 volts primary to 110 volts secondary at 60 cycles. Transformers for 50-cycle operation are available in six sizes ranging from 0.150 to 1.5 kva for 208/220/380/416/440 volts primary to 110/95 volts secondary. Three sizes from 1.150 to 0.500 kva are available for 25-cycle operation at 220/440/550 volts primary to 110 volts secondary.

• • •

Standardized Control Centers on Market

New standardized control centers containing motor starter units for the centralized control of groups of machines, are available from Westinghouse. These starter units feature plug-in type disconnects on the line side—a real safety advantage. All starter units are 20 inches wide by 20



inches deep, with heights in multiples of 14 inches for interchangeability in standard indoor structures either 76 or 90-3/8 inches high. Starter units can be mounted back-to-back in these same structures for the most efficient utilization of available space.

Starter units can be locked in a positive tilt-out position, disconnected from the line. New self-connecting Magna-Grip bus connectors automatically connect the line terminals when the starters are inserted. Guided insertion assures proper seating of the bus connectors.

Individual starter units are baffled from each other for added safety in keeping short circuits localized. Provision is made to vent hot ionized gases created by short circuits.

Starter unit right-hand baffles and the spacer bars between units can be easily removed to give a full-length, uninterrupted vertical wiring trough. All units are front-connected and front-wired. If starter units are removed the compartment door can be fastened shut—an added safety feature.



Federal Products Has New Type Panelboard

Federal Electric Products Company of Newark, New Jersey, recently offered to the electrical industry a new type of distribution panelboard, the first designed for easy warehousing and sale by the electrical distributor.

Plug-in stabs successfully used for years in Federal NOARK Bus Duct, and the Control Center Plug-in units plus the Wurdack pull switch units enable Federal to offer a new plug-in distribution panelboard that can be built in minutes from prefabricated units in the distributor stocks. These panelboards are available with 30, 60, 100 and 200 ampere, 250 volt, 2 and 3 pole branches for 250 volt, 3 phase 3 wire; 250 volt single phase two wire; 125-250 volt single phase 3 wire or 120-208 volt 3 phase 4 wire electrical system. Also available are 30, 60, and 100 ampere, 575 volt A.C. 3 pole branches for 575 volt, 3 phase 3 wire systems.

The Flexunit Plug-in distribution panelboard consists of two primary units: the chassis which is housed in the enclosure and the Plug-in units of various amperage ratings (See photos 1 and 2). The four standardized surface cabinets with two sizes of main lugs, 200 and 400 ampere, provide for a maximum of: twenty-four 30 ampere, 3 pole, 250 volt or sixteen 60 ampere, 3 pole, 250 volt branches in a panelboard for 250 volt service. Lesser combinations of 30, 60, 100 ampere 575 volt units; or 30, 60, 100, 200 ampere 250 volt units may be assembled in a Flexunit Plug-in Distribution Panelboard. The spacing between the silver-plated bus bars is ample for 575 volts A.C. on all four of the chassis. Thus, besides having extra protection on 250 volt systems, the same chassis may be used on 575 volt A.C. systems. Filler plates are available in four sizes to provide a cover for the unused spaces in the panel so that a dead-front panel is provided when the panelboard is completed. Both the plug-in units and the filler plates are bolted to the chassis on both ends to minimize the strain on the plug-in stabs in a permanent connection.

A neutral bar is supplied at the end opposite from the main plug so that the panel may be used on three phase four wire service, single phase three wire, or three wire, 120-250 volts D.C.

Explosion-Proof Motor Is Offered

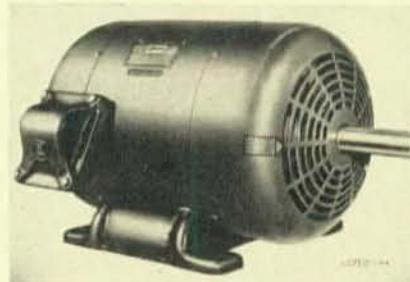
New squirrel cage, totally enclosed, type CSP, explosion-proof Life-Line motors are available from Westinghouse. Heavy steel construction is used for resistance to corrosive atmospheres. Special primer, thermoset var-

Demonstrating New Cardboard Closure



Robert M. McKenzie, an I.O. member, formerly of L.U. 175, Chattanooga, Tenn., is shown putting a new, patented cardboard closure over an electrical outlet in a wall of a new Chattanooga bank building. McKenzie says of the closure: "I've been in the business 25 years and this cardboard gadget is the first practical thing I've seen to protect an electrical outlet from the time of its installation until plastering work around it is finished." Closure is the invention of Philip G. Coleman, of Chattanooga.

nish and nitrocellulose base finish are used. Pre-lubricated ball bearings provide effective lubrication without attention—no greasing program is necessary.



These motors are designed for constant speed drive applications, such as pumps, blowers, or compressors, and may be safely used in any location where Class I Group D explosive materials or atmospheres are encountered.

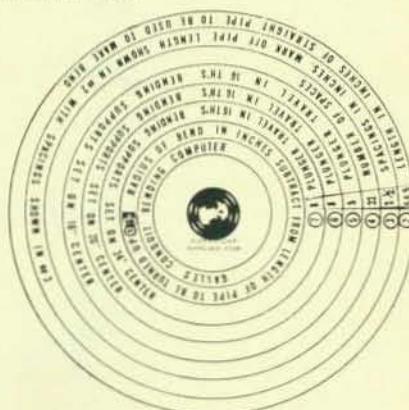
They are available in frames 224 to 326, in 1- to 20-hp ratings, for 2- and 3-phase, 25-, 50-, 60-cycle, 208-, 220-, 440-, 550-volt service.

Conduit Computer Is Made by L.U. Member

A conduit bending computer has been invented by Brother E. J. Galles of L.U. 194, Shreveport, La. In a letter to the JOURNAL, he says the computer, shown herewith, has been worked out to make precision conduit bending easy.

It is designed to give at a glance the information necessary to make a bend to the desired radius and length without cutting or threading pipe after the bend is completed.

It can be used on any bending machine employing two bending supports and a moving plunger traveling between them.



Printed instructions come with the computer, the price of which is \$1.25 post paid in U.S.A. Inquiries may be directed to E. J. Galles, 303 East 7th St., Shreveport, Louisiana.

New Control Device Offered

A new control device which responds to a flow of cold water to open or close an electrical contact has been announced by G.E. The device is called a flow interlock.

Gleanings from Near and Far

A New "G-String"

A device that possibly will supersede the coaxial cable and other mediums used by television networks and telephone services, was described by its inventor before the recent New York convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers.

Termed the "G-String" after its inventor, Dr. George Goubau of the United States Signal Corps Laboratories, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, the strand of wire is known technically as a "surface wave" transmission line. It is expected to improve transmission in radar and other high frequency fields by the virtual elimination of bulky and costly "wave guides," the closed tubes or "plumbing" of heavy metal used almost universally to carry high frequency power from generators to radar aerials and other applications.

Dr. Goubau said that a system of television distribution to homes having telephones might be set up with the "G String," so that users might see as well as hear each other.

Good Climate Necessary

The "climate of industrial relations" is a key factor in determining to what extent communism will make inroads in this country, in the view of Clinton S. Golden, labor adviser to the ECA (Economic Cooperation Administration), and long active in the American labor movement.

In a recent address to the Society for the Advancement of Management, meeting in Boston, Golden declared that the mental attitudes of workers in industry, how they feel about their jobs, their fellow workers, supervisors, executives and owners, their community life and government are importantly related to the development of aggressive communist programs of action.

"If dissatisfaction exists for

real or fancied reasons, the field is fertile for their invasion," Golden said. "On the other hand if the climate of industrial relations, conditions of employment and other associated factors are such as to create an environment of general satisfaction and happiness, the chances of effective communist penetration are unfavorable."

While "unified labor-management action" can never be achieved in a free society, Golden said, it is possible to have a "harmonious" unity "based upon and growing out of broad voluntary participation by all the individuals engaged in the common or joint endeavor which is modern industry."

Checking Resistance

A new method for independently checking the stability of electrical resistance is described in a research paper available from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. In the method, which can detect a change of a few parts in a million in the standards used to maintain the unit, a mutual inductor is constructed, the inductance of which is accurately computed from its dimensions. Resistance is then measured in terms of this inductance and frequency by use of Wenner's commutated direct-current method. The results of the measurement gave a value of 0.999994 absolute ohm for the unit now maintained at the National Bureau of Standards. Dimensions of the mutual inductor were determined in 1938 and again in 1948. A comparison of the change in inductance, due to drifts in dimensions, with the difference in the electrical determinations made on the two dates shows that there has been no appreciable change during the interval in the value of the standard ohm maintained at the Bureau.

The new paper, *An Absolute*

Measurement of Resistance by the Wenner Method, National Bureau of Standards Research Paper RP2029, is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, for 30 cents a copy.

Harold J. Laski

Harold J. Laski, who died March 24 in London at the age of 56, was one of the most eloquent speakers for the British Labor party. Too far to the left to attract solid support from the real leaders of the party, Laski nevertheless was a powerful pamphleteer whose works were a real stimulant for accomplishing needed reforms in Britain. Laski's real weakness as a political leader was his lack of the "common touch," by which men of lesser abilities than Laski gain power and leadership in polities.

Laski was a commentator on American as well as British life, and polities was far from being his only field. In a writer as prolific as Laski, it is not surprising that some of his judgements should now appear hasty and biased. But it is equally true that many of his observations are perceptive and sure. Here are excerpts from his writings of the last twenty years:

"Americans are optimistic, friendly, inquisitive, practical-minded. They find it difficult to believe that progress is not inevitable. They do not easily accept the right to reserve and privacy. They have a distrust of theory. What interests them is the ability to apply an idea to the solution of a problem; they reserve their supreme respect for men of the type of Ford. . . " (1948)

"The new trend of democracy is not less hostile to dictatorship in any form than the old. Whatever the original purpose of dictatorship, history indicates that it cannot avoid degeneration; and when that occurs the benefits of dictatorship are confined to those

who share in its operation." (1931)

"Our civilization is being tested by a strain as great as ever led to the destruction of past empires. Its margins are haunted by the conflict of races, the struggle of classes, the clash of color. If we are to survive, we must bend our energies to this discovery of knowledge. There is no other road to salvation." (1940)

"Ever since Hitler came to power, Mr. Churchill has been outstanding among those who recognized the dangers he represented. For us in Britain, he has come to symbolize the determination of my fellow-countrymen not to yield to the Nazi dictatorship." (1941)

Deaf to Warning

"We should have learned our lesson in the nineteenth century. We were warned, and we were deaf to the warning. We did not ask ourselves where we were going, by what purpose our common life should be informed. New wealth intoxicated us; we had no time to ask the price of its acquisition, the results of the strategy by which it was acquired. We had habit without philosophy, power without principle, authority without justice... Men who ignore the tragedies of the past have only themselves to blame if thereby they make the tragedies of the future." (1933)

"No office in the world carries with it greater responsibilities than the presidency of the United States; its holder needs the confidence of those who have elected him in full measure if he is to fulfill those responsibilities. He needs criticism, too; the knowledge that comes only through the criticism of the grievances that are felt, the needs to which he must respond.

"But above all he requires, in a fuller measure than ever before, the chance to lead his people forward. If he has a duty to his people, not less is its duty to him. From it he must expect the renovation of faith in his purpose, the demand that he does not falter in setting that purpose high." (1940)

With the Ladies

(Continued from page 28)

If your quiz quotient on this little self analysis check-up is pretty low, you'd better get busy right away. Maybe your marital happiness hasn't slipped as a result and you should consider yourself pretty lucky. But think how much happier you might be and certainly your husband would be, if you started following the old policies again which you employed when "your love was new."

Start today to raise your score. And now I'd like to give you a few rules which have been promoted by Margery Wilson, writer and authority on charm. In a recent article Mrs. Wilson listed nine ways to hold a husband and which she says (and I agree with her whole-heartedly) if applied every day for the rest of your life will keep your marriage strong and vital.

(1) Don't tell your husband how wrong he is. He probably isn't any more wrong than he was when you married him. Start telling him how right he is and watch a first class miracle begin to operate before your very eyes.

(2) Tell him you love him and have no desire to live without him. You probably do feel this deep inside—so let it come out. So many men feel that after the humdrum side of marriage sets in they are being cheated of romance—and they are. So get busy and let him know how much he means to you.

(3) Remember if you have a quarrel, loving words will bridge any breach. It may be slow going at first—but it will work.

(4) Do little things you know will please him. If you have habits and you do things you know irritate him, try to eliminate them. If you act as if your man is the most important thing in your life he'll love it and your home life will take on a much more pleasant aspect.

(5) Don't interrupt him when he's talking or finish sentences for him and *never, never, never* order him around, particularly in front of others.

(6) Defer to your husband.

Make him and others know you admire him and that you rely on him—on his strength and courage, honesty, dependability or whatever other virtues you admire in him.

(7) See that your husband is entertained and amused in the way he likes. Help him follow his interests or hobbies. If he loves Bridge and you don't know anything about it, get a book and learn, take lessons, anything—but learn to play with him. If he likes to bowl, learn to bowl. Take an interest in the things that interest him. This too will pay off in companionship. You'll find he'll respond by being interested in your pursuits too.

(8) Never ridicule your husband in front of others. Perhaps you never mean it. But it makes him look smaller in others' eyes and men created as they are, with natural ego, don't like it.

(9) Let him know you are grateful for what he has given you—his name, time, money, loyalty. (Forget what you've given him.) Let him know that you cherish happy memories of life with him. Remember the good things and forget the bad.

Now I can hear our readers saying now—why should I go all the way? Why should I make all the compromises. Well wouldn't you like your marriage and home life to be happier and more successful? Then lady, this is one way to insure it. Since you were a child you probably, planned to get married as the majority of women do and planned to make a career of your marriage. Well do it—you have what you wanted—make the most of it.

I don't say these things are easy. They're not. They may be mighty hard to do after months or years of not doing them, but I guarantee, if you try, your marriage and your home life will receive a shot in the arm which can recapture for you the joy you knew in courtship and honeymoon days.

Your heart will relive springtime as the song says and will remain young and gay in your maturer years, and you can look forward to years and years of happiness and companionship and contentment.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

Q. Does current flow within the conductor of a copper wire, or on the surface of the conductor?

RICHARD DOEBEL
Newark, New Jersey

A. Handbooks give the following definition of "electric current": The rate at which electricity flows through conductor or circuit. And "electric current density," the ratio of the current flowing through a conductor to the cross-sectional area of that conductor.

Therefore, for low frequencies such as 60 cycles per second it is commonly accepted that current flows through the conductor and you need a cross-sectional area depending upon the amount of current flowing to eliminate the rise in heat by the disturbance of the molecules in the conductor. In high frequencies of the millions of cycles per second region, such as used for radar, the power transmitted or received takes the path of the outer surface and for that reason they use a rectangular tube called a "wave guide" to carry this energy to the antenna or receiver. Tubes are used to carry current at low frequencies but it is not practical to enclose them in a conduit or trough where space limits and insulation are required.

Q. Could you advise me of any solution that will remove "hand baked sugar" from motor windings without injury to windings and insulation. I recently had to use a 14 lb. hammer to drive rotor from stator on a 5 HP motor due to built up baked sugar. Luckily no damage resulted, but removal of sugar was no "sweet" job.

Also recently I had two cases of 1/4 HP single phase motors that "lost power." Voltage was normal, and checking with only instruments on hand, megger and ammeter, was unable to locate any cause. Sent to re-

pair shop for checkup resulted in a rewind. What could be the cause? Is rewind the only cure?

JOHN SHAW,
Local Union 20.

A. This department knows of no other way than by actually scraping and breaking off this burnt sugar, as the water in the sugar has all been evaporated leaving only the glaze, and it does not soften by heating.

As regards the 1/4 HP single phase motors that "lost power," one of the causes is an open rotor box and because of the soft white metal with which these bars are sealed it is generally easier and more economical to throw away the rotor and get a new one, the stator being in good condition.

Q. In building a relay and meter test board, it is desired to incorporate a "phase shifter" in the potential circuit, particularly to obtain angles of 0°, 30°, 60° and 180° both lead and lag—with no shift to be made in the current circuit. Available supply is 3 phase, 120/208 G and Y. I would appreciate some information and diagrams on how to construct such a device.

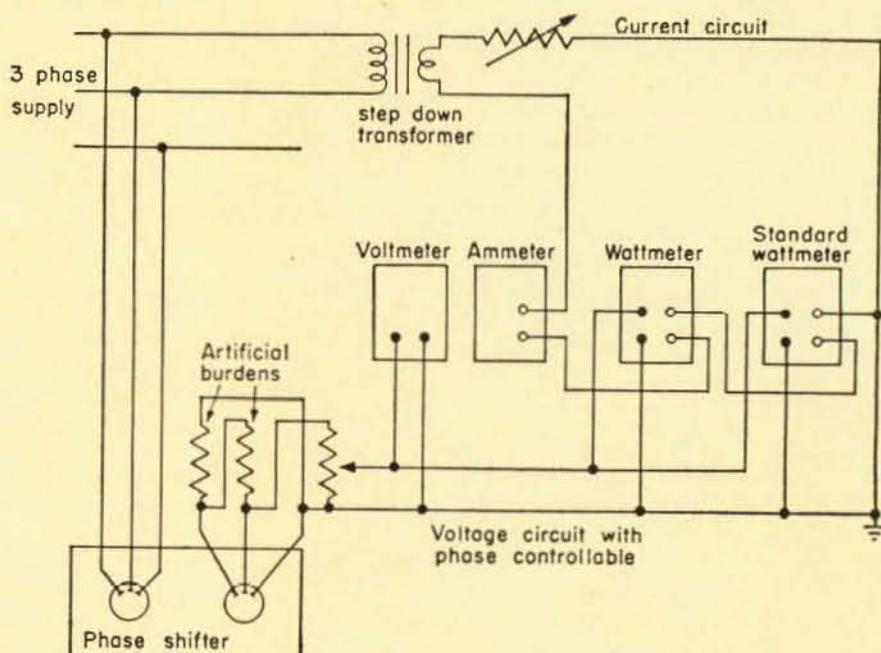
R. G. SUTFIN,
Local Union 348.

A. The exact components and their values and diagrams have not been obtained but General Electric makes a Portable Phase Shifter, Catalogue No. 5 14101G1; Rating 115:115 volts, 50/60 cycles, ratio 1:1, 3 phase, 15 volt-amperes or G2 with rating 230:230 volts. If a single phase device is used, the other two phases should have artificial burdens of the same impedance connected to them. The cost of this "Phase Shifter" is \$264.00 net, factory.

Below is shown the diagram with the phase shifter used to calibrate wattmeter.

General Electric Company also makes a Load Visualizer, Type AF-2, Cat. No. 462472 with list price of \$99.50 for measuring amperes and volts directly and watts, vars: volt-amperes, and power factory indirectly. The self contained unit has capacity of 50 amperes and with split-core current transformer adapters for measuring up to 1000 amperes.

Phase-sequence indicators which have been extensively discussed in past issues may be purchased for \$25.00 f.o.b. West Lynn, Cat. No. 462462 for General Electric's unit.



Phase shifter used to calibrate wattmeter. See question from R. G. Sutfin, above.

Q. In reading a recent technical bulletin on developments in radio, I noticed a reference to the Inter-American Radio Office. Can you give me any information about this organization, what its functions are, etc.?

A. The Inter-American Radio Office, with headquarters in Havana, Cuba, is one of the little-known international organizations of which the United States is a member.

Established under the Inter-American Radiocommunications Convention, signed at Havana in 1937, the O.I.R.'s functions are advisory, consultative, and informational. According to a booklet published by the State Department ("International Organizations in which the United States Participates"), these functions include "preparatory work for conferences, issuance of publications of conferences, the publication and circulation of technical information including exchange of data relating to frequencies, interference, et cetera, as well as treaties and other information relating to inter-American radiocommunications, and the submission of an annual report."

Member countries include Bahamas, Brazil, Canada, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, and the United States of America.

O.I.R. functions on an annual budget of \$23,000, of which \$5,682 is paid by the United States from funds appropriated to the State Department.

Under the terms of the North American Regional Broadcasting Interim Agreement of 1946, the O.I.R. also serves as a central point for the exchange among the governments of that region of notifications of frequencies registered for broadcasting.

Carlos Maristany is the present director of the O.I.R.

Comment

EDITOR: This is in reference to Brother Brown's inquiry in the February issue regarding the hookup of a dual voltage capacitor type motor used for reversing duty.

For straight manual control I would suggest use of a drum switch with contacts equal to those of a four-pole double-throw knife switch.

The running windings should be connected at the pot-head; in series for the higher voltage, and in parallel for the lower. Also, the capacitor and starting circuit must be correct for the voltage that is used.

A preferable control arrangement would be to use a 2 pole magnetic switch with overload protection for the motor. The pull-in coil is actuated by an auxiliary contact on a two-pole double-throw drum switch.

As a capacitor motor is not adaptable for "plugging," the motor must be slowed, or stopped, by a brake or its load to permit the centrifugal actuated switch to close the starting winding before attempting to reverse rotation.

ARTHUR F. SMITH,
Local Union 11.

EDITOR: In answer to the request of E. E. Drumm, L. U. 1466 in the March issue for information regarding traffic signals.

If he will contact the following firms they will be glad to furnish requested information.

Crouse Hinds Co., 3-159 General Motors Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Eagle Signal Corp., 155 West Congress, Detroit, Mich.
General Electric Co., Traffic Signal Dept., 700 Antoinet, Detroit, Mich.
Marlelite, 27 Warren Street, New York, N. Y.
Automatic Signal Corp., Dayton, Ohio.

CLARENCE LONEY,
Local Union 58.

EDITOR: In the February issue, the question was asked: Are low voltage signal or bell wires allowed in the same conduit with lighting circuits? The answer referred to the Code, Article 300, Section 3011. This section should have been 3013, which deals with the above question.

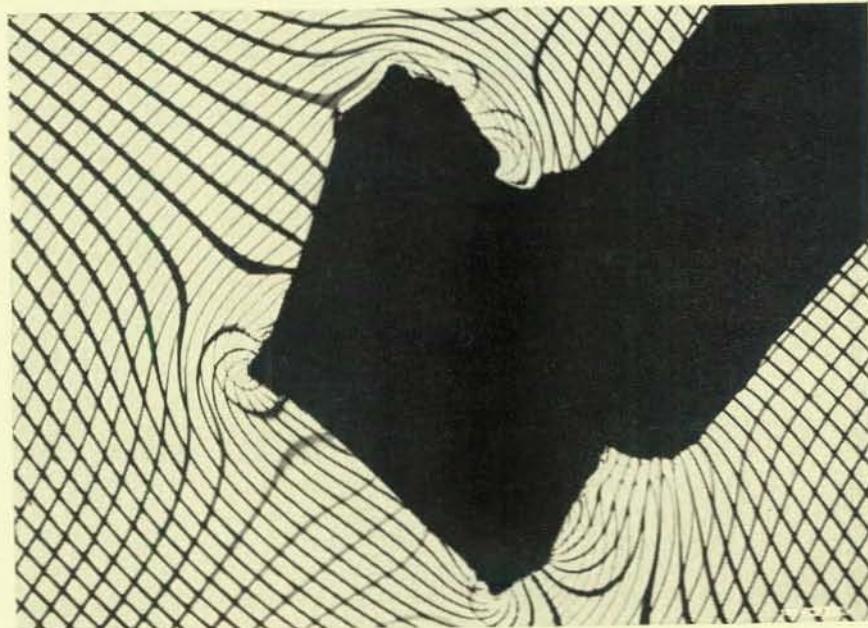
EARL M. HESSE,
Local Union 325.

National Electrical Code for 1940 used section 3013 but the 1947 edition was section 3011. However, we appreciate Brother Hesse's trouble to bring out this point in case others might not have noticed this correct section number in regard to the year.

The editor also wishes to acknowledge letters from Brothers Frank Forster, Local Union 76; Robert Palmer, Local Union 124; and Robert T. Dawson, Local Union 98, for more diagrams on the elevator and conveyor motor hookup as reviewed in the December Journal. Their hookups eliminate the double-stop button.

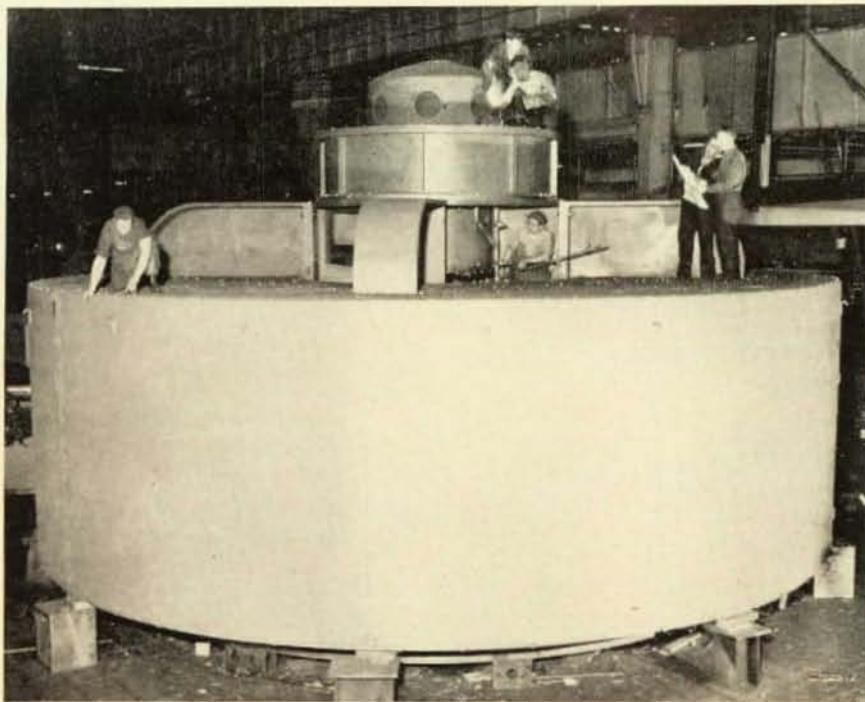
Some churches in Norway are heated with electricity because electric companies give cheap rates for the purpose, the Sunday industrial load being light.

We'll Give You Three Guesses



The electric field about a charged crystal of barium titanate provides this striking pattern when studied by the electron-optical shadow method. Developed at the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C., the shadow technique makes it possible to photograph and study electrostatic and magnetic fields of extremely small dimensions. It offers a powerful tool for exploring fields that have not been susceptible to other methods of investigation. An electron lens system is used to produce a shadow image of a fine wire mesh placed in the path of an electron beam. From the distortion in the shadow network caused by deflection of the electrons as they pass through the field under study, accurate values of field strength are computed. In the photograph, the distorted shadow image of the wire mesh is superimposed on the image of the crystal (center) and its 0.010-inch tungsten-wire support.

COULEE DAM GETS BIG EQUIPMENT



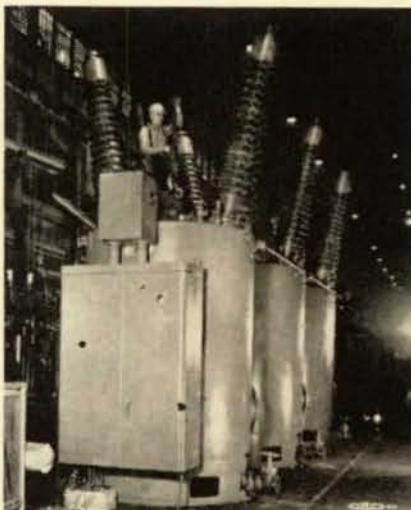
This giant 330-ton, 65,000-hp motor is believed to be as powerful as any motor ever produced.

AT MAMMOTH Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia River in Washington, it takes mammoth electrical equipment to handle the greatest concentration of electrical power on earth. Two recent shipments of equipment to the dam by General Electric and Westinghouse illustrate the point.

G.E. recently shipped two 65,000-hp synchronous motors, believed to be as powerful as any motors ever built, for installation at Coulee's new pumping plant. When operating under optimum conditions, each pump will supply more than a billion gallons of water a day to help transform dry south-central Washington into a highly productive farming area. The motors each weigh more than 330 tons, and are 25 feet high and 100 feet around the base. Pumping of water is scheduled to begin in May, 1951.

Fast Acting

Westinghouse shipped oil circuit breakers rated 10,000,000 kva at 230 kv and can interrupt this tremendous power within three cycles. Studies of fault conditions at Grand Coulee indicated substantial gains in operating stability and



Ten-million-kva circuit breaker.

flexibility if all the 230-kv transmission lines and all of the 18 generators now planned for the dam were connected together on one bus instead of sectionalizing into small groups of lines and generators. Key to the practicability of such a system was the development of transmission-line breakers to interrupt the unprecedented amount of short-circuit current that would flow.

Physical dimensions of these circuit breakers are in keeping with

their large rating. Each of the three steel tanks used for a breaker measures 7 feet in diameter and contains 2700 gallons of oil. Height from foundation level to top of terminals is 20 feet and the overall length, including mechanism housing is 34 feet.

There will be 12 circuit breakers of this capacity to be installed at the left switch yard of the dam. Six of these will be new units while the remaining six will be remodeled from existing breakers at the dam.

Power Output Up in Europe

The Marshall Plan has helped western Europe increase her electric energy output to 165 per cent of prewar days, the Economic Cooperation Administration has reported.

The equivalent of \$423,300,000 in recovery Counterpart Funds has been used by four ERP nations—France, Germany, Austria and Greece—to repair dams and generating plants and build new ones for increased power output.

"Two years ago, prior to the Marshall Plan," the recovery agency said, "there wasn't enough power to meet essential needs in countries which had their dams and generating plants destroyed by bombings. Hundreds of industries lay idle for lack of electrical energy.

"Today, power projects financed with the help of Counterpart Funds (local currency equivalents of U.S. dollar aid) have turned on additional current in homes and shops where the sight of candles and kerosene lamps was commonplace after the war. Factory workers have fuller employment and more jobs have been created."

The four nations which have used Counterpart Funds for this purpose, have boosted their combined electrical output by more than 22,000,000,000 kilowatt hours since the war, ECA said.

Industrial production in France has almost risen to the all-time peak reached in 1929, and farm output is up from pre-recovery years.

PRODUCTIVITY IN LIGHT, POWER INDUSTRY AT HIGH PEAK IN '48

OUTPUT per man-hour in the privately owned electric light and power industry reached a new postwar high in 1948, a gain of 2 percent over 1947, the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reports.

Between 1947 and 1948, total output increased by 8 per cent to the greatest production record of the past 32 years and employment and man-hours rose 6 percent to keep pace with demand.

Large Net Increase

An important factor contributing to the high level of productivity in 1948 was the operation of generating equipment at the highest level of capacity utilization in the experience of the industry. Furthermore, 1948 saw the largest addition to net capacity of any year in the industry's history. Although productivity benefited through the installation of more efficient equipment, the unprecedented demand for electricity kept older, less efficient equipment in operation and resulted in a severe reduction of the industry's reserve capacity.

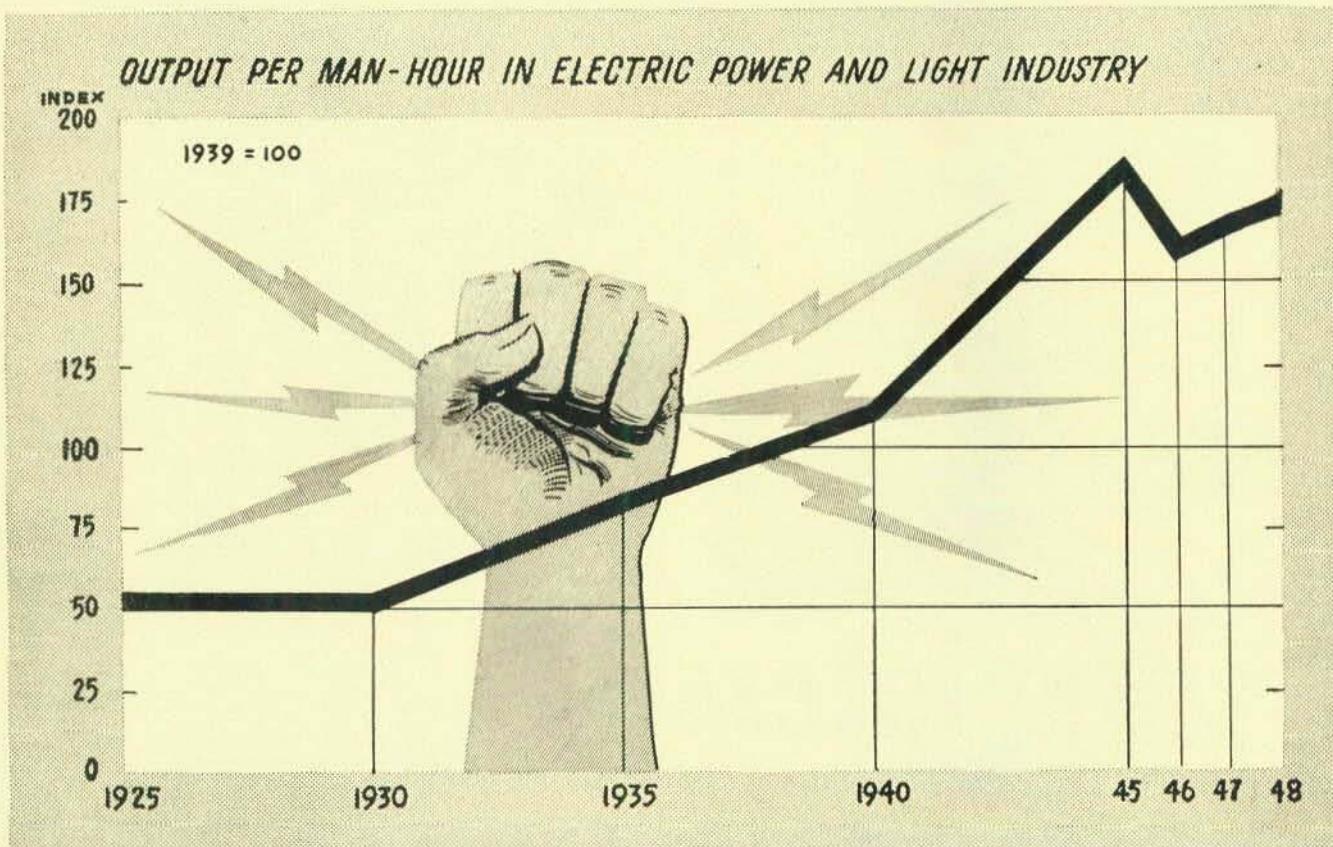
Through the years, increases in productivity have gone hand-in-hand with technological advancement. Improvements in generating equipment, plant lay-out, and fuel-handling have reduced station employment. Developments in transmission and distribution equip-

ment have resulted in greater flexibility of operation and savings in line and maintenance work. Expanded network and tie-in facilities have permitted more efficient utilization of generating abilities. These and other technological developments have been important factors in an almost fourfold increase in productivity during the past 32 years.

Factors In Increase

Output per man-hour during the recent war period almost doubled. This rise resulted largely from a steadier use of equipment near peak capacity, power-pooling agreements, the wide adoption of bimonthly meter reading, and some improvements in equipment which reduced power losses in generation and transmission. In addition, sales forces were reduced and, in many instances, inspection and preventative maintenance curtailed.

The amount of electric energy distributed per man-hour more than doubled during the years 1917 to 1939. The gain in productivity was moderate before the early thirties, averaging about 1 1/2 per cent per year. Thereafter, however, man-hour output advanced very rapidly, with an annual rate of increase averaging approximately 8 per cent between 1930 and 1941. A notable increase in output accompanied the rise in productivity of those years.



Famed Niagara to Be Spectacle In Day, Power Producer in Eve

One of the scenic wonders of the modern world is developing a split personality. Niagara Falls—twin cataracts separating the United States and Canada—can be expected to put on their usual spectacular show during daylight hours for some three million visitors this season, but after dark much of their tumbling waters will be diverted to produce electric power.

The double-shift schedule for Niagara is posted in the new U. S.-Canadian treaty which is designed to please both honeymooner and industrialist alike. It makes possible a heavy increase of power output and at the same time provides adequate safeguards for preserving the beauty of the famous falls.

Flow Reserved

Of the estimated 200,000 cubic feet of water that normally would pass over the falls each second, henceforth 100,000 cubic feet will be reserved for the cataracts' daytime flow during spring and summer months. At nights and in the off-season for tourists all but 50,000 cubic feet per second is ex-

pected to be diverted above the falls for hydroelectric use.

Niagara has known side lines before, but in a bystander's role. As early as 1800 pitchmen and promoters were finding the crowds attracted to the spot a ready-made audience for other shows.

Tightrope walkers arrived and took dizzy, death-defying trips across the falls. The master of them all was Jean Francois Gravelet, known as Blondin, who in 1859 presented a show experts say has never been duplicated. Performing on a cable stretched across Niagara River, Blondin skipped, pranced, ran, turned somersaults, walked backwards, sat down, reclined, walked with baskets on his feet and on stilts.

The 20th century brought the barrel riders with Mrs. Anna Edson Taylor, "Queen of the Mist," achieving the distinction of being the first person to survive a trip over Horseshoe Falls in a barrel. Others were to follow but so many lost their lives that U. S. and Canadian police now forbid such exhibitions.

Gotham Lines 50 Years Old

March 25 was the 50th anniversary of the date that ground was broken for the first stretch of the New York subway system. Diving into its own files for an account of the Saturday afternoon in 1900 when the ceremony took place, *The New York Times* relates that Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck lifted the first shovel of dirt, using a silver spade made by Tiffany, the New York jeweler, with an oak handle that came from the deck planking of Commodore Perry's flagship at the Battle of Lake Erie.

The subway was built by John B. McDonald, a contractor who had built the Baltimore & Ohio Railway tunnels in Baltimore. McDonald guaranteed to construct the line at a cost of no more than \$36,500,000 of city money, and to equip it himself with rolling stock, in a space of four and a half years. He had little money and August Belmont supplied most of the funds. The fare was fixed at 5 cents, and the operator, the Interborough-Consolidated Railroad Co., guaranteed the city the interest on its bonds, plus 1 per cent for amortization.

The subway started at City Hall and extended on up Broadway to 230th Street, with the Bronx division going up Lenox Avenue and through the Bronx to 180th Street and Bronx Park.

When Mayor Van Wyck broke ground for the subway, the city's population was 3,595,936, as against over 7,000,000 today. New York's present subway system, publicly operated since 1941, totals 241.54 route miles.

Blum Death Mourned By William Green

Leon Blum, former French Premier and veteran Socialist leader, who died in Paris, March 30, was a long-time friend of the American Federation of Labor. William Green, AFL president, expressed his regrets on learning of Blum's death. Blum was honored by AFL officials on his last visit to Washington in 1946.

are *you* registered?

New Addition

Seven come eleven, in the dice game,
Seven soon eleven, in the game of life;
"Is seven plus four eleven?" is the question
That I ask my loving wife.

Got myself just 10 fingers
(I refuse to use my toes),
Now I've done run out of fingers
To count each grandkid by the nose.

Lucky and Betty announce so proudly
That they have a brand new girl;
And they named her Karen Marie,
She's quite as priceless as a pearl.

Can any of you boast a dozen
When you count your grandkids o'er?
Someday I will boast a dozen,
Or maybe even a few more.

WALT GALLANT, B. M. AND F. S.
L. U. No. 191.

* * *

Gardner's Goal

The sun seems closer in the south,
White clouds in blue skies flying,
Green things spring up along the fence
And garden soil is drying.

Grandpa rakes up the long-dead leaves,
And lets orange flame erase them,
He sees a hundred thousand more
Are coming to replace them.

The soil is soft and rich and brown,
He smells good-earth aroma,
His work is not for some degree,
Some ribbon-tied diploma

But long, green rows which he may
share
His pride that he has done it,
And found the richest goal in life,
Is giving, and he's won it!

D. A. HOOVER,
L. U. No. 1306.

* * *

The Boomer

He holds a slip pipe in one hand
In the other a hickey follows suit
Places one foot for a bend of an L
Pulls, on boy she is a beaut.

Right square upon the money
Easily in the quickest sort of way
Strange and novel to some so funny
To bend an L this way.

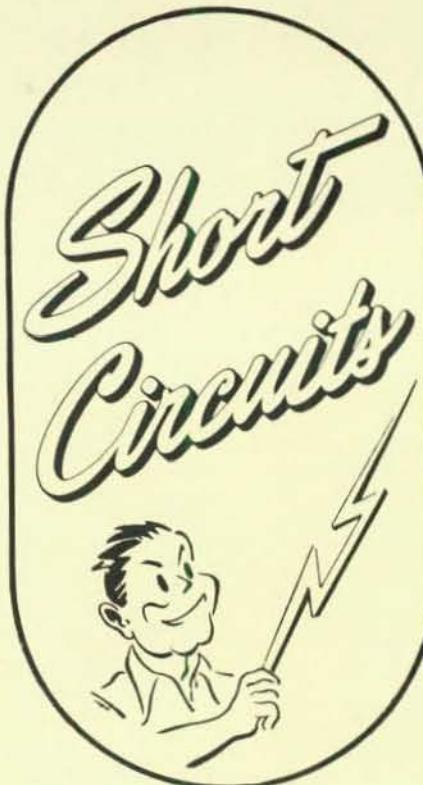
In bending an L or one hundred one
Each and every one is the same
Signals a message before day is done
The Boomer knows his game.

ERNIE BRANT,
L. U. No. 136

* * *

Woman!

Woman—She's an angel in truth, a
demon in fiction.
A woman's the greatest of all contradic-
tions;
She's afraid of a cockroach, she'll scream
at a mouse.
She'll tackle a husband as big as a
house.
She'll take him for better, she'll take
him for worse,
She'll split his head open, and then be
his nurse.



And when he is well and can get out of
bed,
She'll pick up a tea pot and throw it at
his head.

She's faithful, deceitful, keen-sighted
and blind;
She's crafty, she's simple, she's cruel,
she's kind.
She'll lift a man up, she'll cast a man
down,
She'll make him her hero, her ruler, her
clown.

J. W. GOODWIN,
L. U. No. 835.

* * *

Phrasograph—Counter-Attack

(News Item: The American Medical Association is raising a fund of millions to fight socialized medicine.)
A word of advice to the ailing,
And those whose health is failing,
That lingering illness to beat again.
Don't let the A.M.A. get you
Nor your M.D.'s bills upset you—
Get well and back on your feet again!

A Bit o' Luck,
ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3.

* * *

Labor Leader

One of a hundred million
Trying to make a name:
Lost in the numberless masses
Working for fortune and fame.

What will be your ladder,
Your wagon hitched to a star?
Distribute the word of the common herd
And they will carry you far.

Sing of voiceless majority;
Sing of the many submerged;

Sing of the man who is out of a job,
By fear and hunger urged.

Paint a picture of patience;
Sculpture courage rare;
Look for your models on narrow streets,
They are more plentiful there.

Lift a litany for labor,
Tell a story of love;
You'll find more down in the cottage
Than in the palace above.

Follow the lead of the master,
Do a job for the boss;
And pretty soon he'll move over a bit
And make room for you—on the cross.

RAY DODDS,
L. U. No. 11.

* * *

The Wire Twisting Poet

He runs a service or wires a home
And during his lunch he writes a poem.
It doesn't have thought or meter or
rhyme,

All it is is a waste of time.
It takes up space that once had jokes
That could be enjoyed by lots of folks.
Now this page costs us a lot of cash
So why load it up with poetic trash.
Now for this page of poems I want to
know

Do we really want to spend our dough?

TONN NICHOLS,
L. U. No. 602

* * *

NAM and AMA

Although varied in name,
They're birds of the same feather;
Their aim is the same.
One goal ties them together.

While the former seeks to deprive
The toilers of their rightful share,
The latter does, equally, strive
To rob them of medical care!

A Bit o' Luck,
ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3.

* * *

The Celestial Rendezvous

(Mourning my deceased brother, Jacob)
While our loss is great, we must be
brave

With consoling thought our grief to
ease;
In the world yonder, beyond the grave,
There's eternal rest and worries cease.
It's there in the sacred, celestial sphere
Our beloved, departed souls will re-
appear.

A Bit o' Luck,
ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3.

* * *

Horse of 1950

Strong as a hundred horses,
Swift as an arrow's flight,
Blind as a bat and deaf as a stone,
A finger controls his might.

His hay is a tank of gasoline,
With sinews and bones of steel
He's either Atlas or Frankenstein,
With his brains behind the wheel.

D. A. HOOVER,
L. U. No. 1396.

One Answer

"Now Tommy," said the teacher, "let me see how much you remember of my lesson on whale fishing. For instance: Can we eat the flesh of the whale?"

"Yes," answered Tommy.

"Good boy," said the teacher, "and what do we do with the bones?"

There was a moment's pause and then Tommy said with determination. "We leave them on the side of our plate, miss."

* * *

Unimpressed

"I haven't seen you at church lately, William," said the minister. "What's the matter?"

"My daughter's learning to play the harp," replied William.

"But what's that got to do with it?"

"Well, I'm not so keen on going to Heaven as I was!"

* * *

Cheap Nails

The garage mechanic's children were hammering nails into the dining room table. "Isn't it expensive to let the kids play that way?" wondered a neighbor.

"Oh, no," replied the mechanic. "I get the nails wholesale."

* * *

Poor Fish

An old cowboy went to the city and registered at a hotel for a first time in his life. The clerk asked him if he wanted a room with running water.

"No!" the cowboy yelled. "What do you think I am, a trout?"

* * *

How Did He Miss?

Candidate: "Friends, I have lived here all my life. In this state there are 100 jails. I'm proud to say that I have never been in one of them."

Voice from the audience: "Which one is that?"

* * *

Tough Racket

A bored cat and an interested cat were watching a tennis game.

"You seem very interested in tennis," said the bored cat.

"It's not that," said the interested cat. "but my old man's in the racket."

* * *

From the Rear, March

"Conductor, will you please help me get off the train?"

"Certainly, what's the trouble?"

"Well, I'm fat and have to get off the train backward. The porter thinks I'm getting on and shoves me in again. I've been trying to get off for the last five stops."

* * *

Elimination

"Gus," said Bill, as he caught up with the guide on the way back to camp, "are all the rest of the hunters out of the woods yet?"

"Yes," said Gus.

"All six of them?"

"Yes, all six of them."

"And are they all safe?"

"Yes," answered Gus, "they're all safe."

"Then," said Bill, his chest swelling, "I've shot a deer."

Wired for Sound

Cure for Insomnia

Hugh Herbert says, "When I can't sleep, I get up and watch my goldfish. The first thing I know one of them gapes at me. Then I yawn at him. We keep this up for a few minutes and I get so sleepy that I can hardly find my way back to the bedroom."

* * *

Bright Boy

The manager discovered one morning that he had left his penknife at home. Entering the general office, he tried vainly to borrow one from the clerks.

Finally the office boy put his hand in his pocket and pulled out a rather battered knife.

"How is it," said the manager, looking at the boy with admiration, "that you alone of my staff have a pocket knife with you?"

"Don't know, sir," replied the boy, "unless it's that my wages are so low that I can't afford more than one pair of trousers."

* * *

Word to the Wise

Farmer Jones purchased some new farm equipment, including a deep-freeze chest.

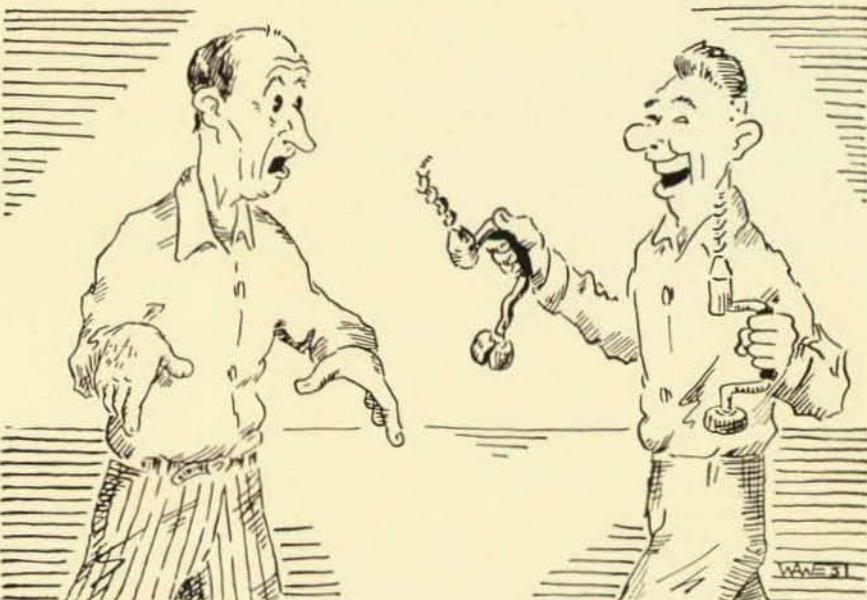
The little black hen was quite disturbed and rushed into the chicken house clucking: "Hurry, Agatha, we must lay more eggs or we will get the deep freeze."

* * *

Neat Trick

The lady and her dog boarded a train for a cross-country trip. When the conductor approached her she said:

"I presume, sir, that since I have purchased a first-class ticket for my



"Here's your brace and bit I borrowed. I bought me a new one."

Drawn by W. A. West, L.U. 570

Cuddles, she'll be permitted to ride in a seat just like other passengers."

"Yes, madam," replied the conductor, "she'll be permitted to ride in a seat, provided, of course, she doesn't put her feet on the upholstery."

* * *

Big League Selling

Probably the most peculiar path ever followed into the major leagues was that of Al Schacht, who was something of a pitcher before becoming baseball's famed comedian.

When he was with Jersey City, years ago, he followed each creditable bit of pitching with a bit of letter writing. The letters were addressed to Clark Griffith, of Washington's Senators, and the wording was always the same:

"Dear Sir: Am sending a piece about Al Schacht's pitching. He is best in the league."

"As I used to play baseball myself, I know a good pitcher when I see one. Get wise and sign this fellow!"

"Yours truly,

"A FAN."

Finally, Griffith was impressed by the stream of letters. He went to Jersey City one day, and Schacht upheld his letter-writing by pitching a shutout.

The pitcher-author was signed immediately. Years passed before Schacht admitted to Griffith that he was his own ardent fan.

* * *

Polite

After the wedding ceremony the kindly old vicar eyed the shy bridegroom very kindly.

"Well, my friend," he said, "here is your lawful wedded wife."

The young man grew purple and shuffled his feet as he turned to his bride and mumbled: "Pleased to meet you!"

* * *

Young Soup

Diner: "What on earth is this broth made from, waiter? Surely it isn't chicken broth?"

Waiter: "Well, sir, it's chicken broth in its infancy. It's made out of the water the eggs were boiled in."

Frank Jacobs Returns From ILO Conference

L. U. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Frank W. Jacobs, Vice President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with regional offices in St. Louis returned after a six weeks stay in Europe, where he represented the United States in a tripartite technical conference of the International Labour Office. The conference was held at Geneva, Switzerland and lasted from January 23rd to February 3rd.

Jacobs was named by President Truman, along with a government and industry member, to represent this country. He was accompanied on his trip by Mrs. Jacobs. After the official business ended, the Jacobs toured a number of European countries before returning to the states. It was their first trip abroad.

Jacobs said that the agenda covered minimum wages, adult training, employment of disabled persons, safety and health standards in the electrical and other allied enterprises. The committee of which he was a member will draft and frame its recommendations for submission to the next general I.L.O. meeting which will be held in June. He said he was greatly impressed by the good will, broad understanding and determination to cooperate which was expressed by all who attended, whether they represented labor, industry or government. Russia and some of the captive countries within the iron curtain are not members of the I.L.O. which is 32 years old and is the only surviving entity of the old and defunct League of Nations which was succeeded by the U.N. The I.L.O. has a comparable position in the U.N.

The I.L.O., a world parliament for labor and social questions was organized to exchange viewpoints among the employers, labor officials and government representatives from some 46 nations.

Industry committees formulate



Frank Jacobs.

Local Lines

NEWS FROM THE LOCALS

codes which are submitted to annual general meetings. If adopted by a two-thirds majority, they become conventions or special treaties. Since the first conference in 1919, the I.L.O. has adopted 9 conventions and made recommendations. These deal with hours of work, paid vacations, women's work, child protection, prevention and compensation in industrial accidents, insurance against unemployment, sickness, old age and death, colonial labor problems, conditions of seamen and the like.

Enforcement of these conventions is voluntary. Governments that subscribe to such conventions submit annual reports to show how they are applying them. These in turn are scrutinized by special I.L.O. committees which handle the various industrial divisions.

The governing body of the I.L.O. consists of 16 government representatives, eight representatives of management and eight of labor. They form the Executive Council which supervises the work of the office and frames its budget. It has its secretariat which is a permanent staff of experts drawn from many countries, whose knowledge, experience and advice are available to all the nations which are I.L.O. members. Thus the I.L.O. serves as a world information center and publishes many kinds of material. It has branch offices and correspondents in many countries. Jacobs said that as soon as he gets through with pressing business on hand, he hopes to make a report of his activities as well as comment upon his observations and experiences in European countries he visited.

Local No. 1 is very happy and honored to have an International local man doing business in foreign countries and being appointed by our President of the United States.

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN,
The Lover of "LIGHT" Work.

• • •

Cleveland Thanked For Bowling Tourney

L. U. 3, NEW YORK, N. Y.—Before starting our regular letter we would like to introduce a communication from the Bowling Committee of L. U. No. 3.

"The Bowling Committee of Local Union No. 3, I.B.E.W., of New York City, would like to take this opportunity to thank Business Manager Clayton Lee, President J. McNeil and the Bowling Committee of Local Union No. 38, Cleveland, Ohio, for the wonderful reception, dinners and entertainment provided for us, in Cleveland, on March 4th and 5th, 1950. We hope that on some future date we may have the opportunity to reciprocate."

Signed: WILLIAM BECK, *Chairman*,
Bowling Com. of L. U. No. 3.

With somewhat alarming reports of unemployment making their appearance in newspapers and periodicals it behooves those locals that do not have plans for taking up slack employment to begin to do something about it. Our favorite remedy is now as it has been in the past; "The Six-Hour Day—Thirty-Hour Week" and to date no better solution has been developed.

It is reported that at the present time that there are nearly five million unemployed in the United States and that this unemployment is not spread evenly but is concentrated in certain areas which, in spite of unemployment insurance, public works, etc., are suffering considerable hardships. Unless this slack can be taken up so that these people may have full pay envelopes with which to purchase the products of other workers there will be a further increase in unemployment as demand decreases.

We are told further that not only must the present opportunity for employment continue but that there must be an increase of 12 million jobs OVER the present number in the next five years. Should these jobs not materialize, then by 1955 we will have 12 million unemployed. It is estimated that at present there are about 57 million civilian jobs and that even if these are increased to 67 million there would still be about 3 million unemployed.

Some of you may ask "Where do all these extra workers come from?" A fair question and here is an answer that will explain at least in part. First we have about 500,000 boys and girls graduating from high school every year that want jobs. At the present time we also have many of the veterans, who took advantage of the G.I. Bill of Rights to take college

courses, graduating and looking for places to put their knowledge to work. We also have a number of displaced persons who are filling some of the available jobs. We believe that it is only right that we should do all that we can to help the last named even as we would do it for any neighbor.

Death and retirement of workers does not equal the number of new workers endeavoring to make places for themselves in the trades, professions or industry, each year. One suggestion is that we increase old age pensions so that older workers may retire without worrying about income. At present, workers forced to retire on our Social Security pensions alone, for the most part, are unable to subsist on them. Many unions have developed what might be called auxiliary pensions by agreements with employers to complement the Social Security pensions. But even with this aid, in these times of high living costs, those on pension find it hard to make ends meet unless they also have other resources such as savings or a home free and clear of debt. It is our belief that we should all try, if it is humanly possible "to lay something aside for a rainy day" as they used to teach when the writer was a youngster.

That does not mean that we are against increases in Social Security benefits when and if they can be made, especially for those in the lower brackets, but we do mean that we should all practice some personal thrift and not look to the government to do it all. The employers too, it seems to us, have a moral obligation to see to it that their employees have something more than a gold medal or a gold watch when they come to the end of their working days. Thus by attacking this problem from three directions we are sure a solution will be found and our Republican friends will not need to worry about a Welfare State.

Public works to create jobs are still in the plan or planning stage and only, at present, in regard to those sections of the Nation in which unemployment is serious at the present moment. So let us not wait for Uncle Sam to work out the problem for us. He is a rather slow-moving old gentleman at best. Make your plans and agreements so that as your jobs decrease in number, your work day will be shorter. Remember that for every three men that reduce their working hours from eight to six a fourth man gets six hours of work and pay.

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

• • •

Big Push Required to Get Social Legislation

L. U. 9, CHICAGO, ILL.—It would appear, from the action of Congress

since the first of the year, that labor will have to pull up its sleeves and go to work if any of the progressive social legislation is to be enacted into law. All of which leads up to say the voluntary contribution to L.I.P.E., could stand a good stiff injection of enthusiasm.

If we workers remember, the lobbyists registering in Washington—quite a few—have unlimited expense accounts. If they find it necessary to spend money and time to encourage legislation favorable to them it is a lead pipe cinch the formula is the same for labor legislation.

From what I hear from the boys that went to Cleveland, it was a very memorable visit. We sent two teams and one of the teams finished in the money. Congratulations, boys.

This scribe is a delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor. A matter was brought to the floor that I think is worth repeating. A delegate from the Union of Life Insurance Agents asked the help of organized labor asking all to contact their insurance agents and inquire if they are members of the union. If not, encourage them to join. I believe we could do a pretty good job in our own field with the same kind of a program. In the television industry, or that part of it that installs and services our television sets, it would do no harm to try. A lot of the boys now doing the work are graduates of the numerous trade schools in the larger cities and have had very little trade union education.

Was very happy to see the coal miners win such a magnificent victory. I believe labor as a whole was greatly benefited by the miners' defiance of the Taft-Hartley law. They deserve the congratulations and best wishes of all of labor.

N. O. BURKARD, P. S.

• • •

Benefit Fund Raised For Member's Widow

L. U. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.—At the regular meeting of Local Union 16, March 8, 1950, the benefit drawing for Brother Willard P. Miley's tool box was held—the number 16 seems to prevail in this case, Brother Miley died on January 16, 1950, Brother A. H. Meier bought ticket No. 16. There were 345 tickets to draw from and ticket No. 16 was drawn from the box.

We wish to thank all the other local unions and members of L. U. No. 16 who helped to make this drawing a success. The fund is now \$345.00 all of which will be given to Brother Miley's widow.

Brother Miley was killed in an accident at International Harvester Company while working for the Super Electric Company of Chicago. His

passing is a distinct loss to the Brotherhood as well as his family.

Brother Clarence Kingsbury is on the disabled list, his doctor says he will never be active again in the electrical industry. Brother Kingsbury suffered a stroke February 15, 1950.

For the bright note—Brother T. C. Dieckmann, cable splicer, member of L. U. No. 16 since November 20, 1918, took his pension December 12, 1949. His I.B.E.W. pension together with his A.T. and T. pension certainly will afford security for the future. Brother Dieckmann received his "Service Award" at our Fiftieth Anniversary celebration Dec. 13, 1949. We hope he will have pleasant days ahead.

Fourteen of our apprentices have successfully passed their journeyman examination and will receive their diplomas at the 1950 graduation exercises—date pending. We hope these apprentices realize the value of their local having a program such as this where they can learn under able instructors as well as practical experience on the job and that they will continue to increase their knowledge of a great industry.

Conditions are looking up now—and we believe with better weather on the way, work and general conditions will be brighter for the remainder of 1950.

J. E. WAPLE, B. M.

• • •

Detroit Honors Three On Their Retirement

L. U. 17, DETROIT, MICH.—Brothers William Davis, Thomas Kidwell and John Scholz were honored on their retirement with the traditional fish fry and refreshments on Friday, March 10th at Local 17's Labor Temple. Earlier in the evening, Brothers Kidwell and Davis were honored by a group of employees of the Detroit Edison Company and friends with a dinner at Carl's Bar. After all had enjoyed their dinner, the above-named brothers, who at the time of this writing are enjoying their pensions, were presented with gifts. Brother Davis received a television set, equipment for the set and an insurance policy; Brother Kidwell received a watch and a U.S. Savings Bond. At this time, Brother A. J. Simpson, business manager of Local 17, presented both Brothers with their 35-year pins and scrolls in memory of their years in the I.B.E.W.

Brother Davis, born in Bedford, Ohio, started in business in 1902 with the Independent Telephone Company at Jamestown, N.Y. He spent a year with the Western Union and later went back to Ohio to work for the Mahoning Electric Light and Power at Youngstown. From there he went to Columbus, then spent five years with Michigan Bell and finally, in

1917, joined the Detroit Edison Company.

Bill leaves a good record as a fair and respected foreman. To young men who follow, he says, "You don't have to be any man's slave nor take any abuse, but do a fair day's work and try to make the job look as though a lineman did it. Support your union. You have a good local and a good business manager. It is a big job and Brother Simpson is doing a good job."

Bill has an acre of garden land on which he will grow old gracefully with a hoe for diversion between the journeys to interesting places he and Mrs. Davis plan to make. We all know he will do a good and enjoyable job at each.

Brother Kidwell was born in Flemont, Kentucky and started to do telephone work when he was seventeen. He joined Local 183, Lexington, Kentucky, in 1907 when in the employ of Lexington Power and Light. He also worked for the Appalachian Power Company and Ohio Power Company, then with Michigan Bell and Lansing Municipal Light and Power. In 1918, he went to West Virginia to work for the Engineering Service Company and 1926 found him in Detroit as an employe of the Detroit Edison Company where he remained until retirement March 3, 1950.

In this background of linework, Brother Tom says one thing stands out stark and clear, that organized labor is the protector, policeman and provider of all good jobs of linework. He plans to retire down around Georgetown, Kentucky, in the land of fast horses, blue grass and tobacco, where the moonshine is appreciated.

Brother Scholz is a native Detroiter. He started linework with Michigan Bell in 1909 and worked for the Detroit Edison from 1912 through 1920. In 1921, he joined the Detroit Fire Department and helped build up their underground cable system. He stayed with the Fire Department until his retirement.

John is one of the old timers in Local 17, having joined in 1913. He was recording secretary for two years and remembers well the list he kept for the local of the first seven men who organized Local 17 back in 1892. He also served two terms as Executive Board member. It is clear to John that progress has been made and he recommends a continued drive for more money and better working conditions.

Brother Scholz will devote more time to sports, his hobby since he played catcher and outfield with the Three I League of Terre Haute. He belongs to the Federation of Sandlot Umpires and Basketball Referees. Good luck, John, and we will be seeing you.

ROBERT GUYOT, P. S.

Detroit Honors These Three Members



Thomas Kidwell, John Scholz, William Davis (left to right) were honored on their retirement by L. U. 17. Gifts were presented to the trio.

Jurisdictional Dispute Settled in 18's Favor

L. U. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Local 18, in common with other outside locals of the Brotherhood, has in recent months been under increasing pressure from the Iron Workers, who seemingly have embarked upon a program of taking over the erection of transmission line towers regardless of the fact that for years this work has rested firmly in the jurisdiction of the Electrical Workers.

The latest attempt to raid our jurisdiction occurred in connection with the construction of the Owens Gorge-Los Angeles transmission line for the Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, on which job the Iron Workers claimed the work of tower erection. Since the work of stringing the conductors and hanging insulators had previously been let out to contract and since all that was left for Civil Service employees to do was build towers, it was only after considerable argument that we were able to convince the Civil Service Commission of the fact that this work was still in our jurisdiction. In this we were greatly aided by the counsel and active participation of Brother J. Scott Milne, who, at the request of Brother Tracy and with only a few minutes notice, flew out here from Washington to help us.

As one who can claim no credit for his election as President of the I.B.E.W., I would like to publicly acknowledge my indebtedness to Brother Tracy for the manner in which he quickly forgot election differences and came to the assistance

of this local union whenever called upon. In this last instance, in particular, Brother Tracy, through certain connections of his, was able to intervene very effectively. His help and that of Brother Milne is much appreciated, and I want them both to know how we feel.

E. P. TAYLOR, B. M.

• • •

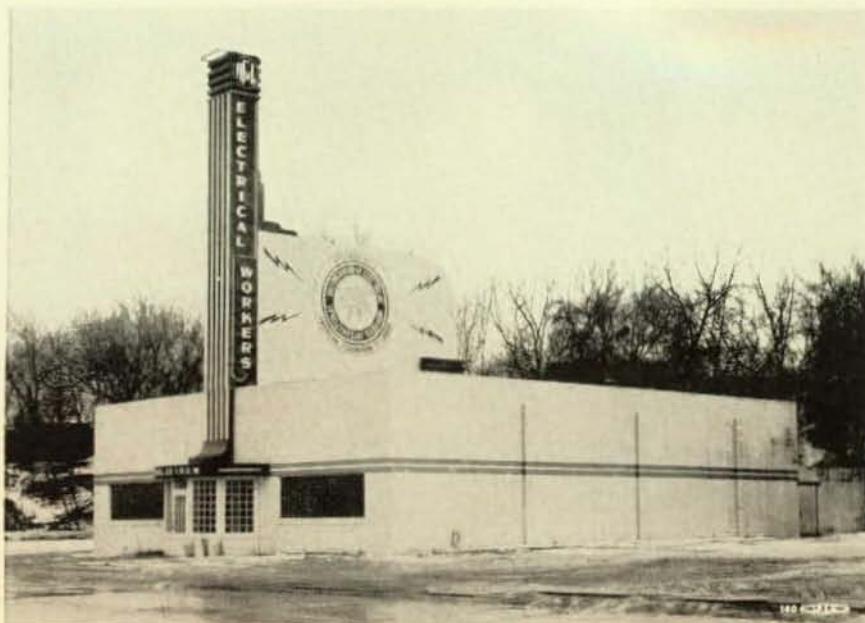
Omaha Local Occupies New Headquarters

L. U. 22, OMAHA, NEB.—Since my last letter appeared in the JOURNAL, Local Union No. 22 has joined the ranks of those progressive I.B.E.W. locals who have advanced to the point where they could purchase their own hall and office building.

Our new home, which is located at 1336 North Saddle Creek Road, has been remodeled to fit our needs and everyone agrees that we have the most modern and up-to-date union hall and office in the City of Omaha. Our offices are set up in such a manner that our business can be carried on in a business-like manner, they are very nicely decorated, well lighted and air conditioned, with a good ventilating system which makes the hall very comfortable for either summer or winter meeting. The hall is large enough to take care of future enlarged membership and there is plenty of parking space on both sides of the building.

A lot of credit is due our officers both past and present for the progress the local has made since it was chartered, some of which I will outline to you. Local Union No. 22 was chartered on April 7, 1892, with a

New Hall of Omaha Local Is Dedicated



Above is the new hall of Local Union 22, and below are members of the local who received service certificates. Rear row, left to right: Clarence Rosenquist, P. E. Malmquist, Robert Garrity, John M. Anderson, Arthur Cronemeyer, and Walter Donaldson. Front row, left to right: B. F. Williams, Lester Harmon, Lyle Sprecher, Joe Bremken, Sr., Herbert Beck, Albert Gustafson, Harry Johnson, George Bentley, Sr., Otto Johnson, Joe Beran, Sr., Ben Kahn, Ed Hassel, Fred Kahn, Phillip Roehrig, Clyde Stillwell, Stanley Zika, R. A. Zika, and Lloyd Roper. Those receiving awards but not shown in picture are, John M. Andersen, Claude Howell, Lud Krejci, Harry De Laney, Charles Hayes, A. M. Marr, Fred Nye, James Sweniger, Ed Youngren, Fred Fluhr and Albert Jorgensen. L. U. 22 was chartered in 1892.



total of 15 signatures on the charter. The local made fairly good progress although I have very little information on what happened between 1892 and 1905. Brother John M. Gibb came to Local 22 in 1905 at which time the scale was 37½ cents per hour. The hall that the local used at that time for meetings was illuminated by gas lights which indicates that the electrical industry was still in its infancy in this part of the country.

Things were progressing nicely until the Reid-Murphy and McNulty split occurred at which time part of the members went one way and part of them went the other way which of course weakened the local to such an extent that they were almost powerless to do any bargaining or any other business and to make matters worse they were forced to deal with attorneys and business men's groups rather than electrical contractors. In

1912 the split was mended and the local union again began to prosper. The effect of the split is shown by the fact that the I. O. membership fell off from 30,000 in 1908, to about 6,000 in 1912. These figures should be a very valuable lesson for all of us and should teach us that no good can come from dissension and mistrust and that it only opens the door for the Tafts and Hartleys who are always lying back waiting for the kill.

Getting back to our local union, I want to point out that Local 22 was rechartered in 1910 and made good progress until 1917 at which time the employers locked us out and the going was again plenty tough. But due to the fact that the building trades were beginning to function and also through the very fine efforts of some of our older members the local somehow survived. After the trouble was settled it was necessary to do considerable reorganizing after which the employers began to show more respect for the organization. It was about this time that the contractors formed an association of their own and began to do business with the local union with the result that relationship between the two groups began to show steady improvement.

Local Union 22, like most all other locals, has had its ups and downs and the road still has many turns. New problems confront us and every member must conduct himself as a true union man and give full support to the officers of his local because in many states your officers are severely limited without your full cooperation.

We were very fortunate to be able to obtain Brother Robert Garrity to pinchhit for Vice President Frank Jacobs at our presentation party and we want to take this opportunity to thank "Bob" for the splendid way in which he presented the certificate.

The following were awarded buttons and certificates: John M. Gibb, 45 years; Brothers John M. Andersen, Walter S. Donaldson, P. E. Malmquist, Clarence Rosenquist, 40 years; Brothers Herbert Beck, George Bentley, Sr., Joe Beran, Sr., Lester Harmon, Claude Howell, Ben Kahn, Fred Kahn, Lud Krejci, Lloyd Roper, 35 years; Brothers Joe Bremken, Sr., Arthur Cronemeyer, Harry De Laney, Albert Gustafson, Ed Hassel, Charles Hayes, Otto Johnson, A. M. Marr, Fred Nye, Phillip Roehrig, Lyle Sprecher, Clyde Stillwell, James Sweniger, Ed Youngren, R. A. Zika, Stanley Zika, 30 years; Brothers Fred Fluhr, Harry Johnson, Albert Jorgensen, B. F. Williams, 25 years.

To close I want to thank the members of the party committee who did such a splendid job in seeing that a good time was had by everyone. Swell job, men, come back again next year.

SHEPPARD R. JONES, P. S.

Urges Support for Labor's League

L. U. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.—Howdy fellows! Here we are again. There comes a day in each month when the press secretary of each local union must sit down and think of something to write, so that you fellows in other locals will know that we are still living. Sometimes trying to think of something to write comes awfully hard. (Who said I could ever think.) But there will be an effort made to give you some of the news and views of Local Union 28.

It seems that I must again bring to your attention the L.L.P.E. (Labor's League for Political Education). The reason for L.L.P.E. is very clear, that reason being, the need for greater protection for workers, organized and otherwise, against legislation detrimental to their interest and well being. This has been partially blocked by the Taft Hartley Act, and other state anti-labor laws. These attacks can successfully be defeated only by unified and intelligent action by the workers.

The first thing to remember is that the L.L.P.E. has to be financed. Have you contributed your two dollars?

The second item to remember is, be sure to register so that you will be able to vote.

Most of the electricians in Maryland are getting behind the National L.L.P.E. program of Brother Joe Keenan. Brother Clem Preller is chairman of the Political Direction Committee, Brother Harold Slater is chairman of the Committee on Precinct Organization. Brothers Clem Preller, Carl G. Scholtz, and Harold Slater are members of the State L.L.P.E. General Executive Board.

Brother Slater reports that at the last meeting of the General Executive Board of the State L.L.P.E. at Hagerstown a report was read by the finance committee which showed that the I.B.E.W. local unions in Maryland were near the top in contributions made to the L.L.P.E. program. So come on along men and let's make Local Union No. 28 show up in the records one hundred percent.

On Tuesday night, March 18th, Brother John Franz, President of the Bowling League, being so happy over winning three games from the League Leaders (the first time this year he won three in a row) invited this correspondent to the League's meeting and social.

The meeting opened with Brother Franz presiding. Also in attendance were Brothers Steve Duhan, secretary; Brother Mark King, vice president, and Brother George Freund, treasurer, plus 30 members of the Bowling League. Committees were appointed for the forthcoming bowl-

ing league banquet which will be held at the Park Plaza Hotel, on Thursday, May 18, 1950.

Brother Jake Schoenfeld acted as caterer for the social and I must say prepared a fine menu.

As this report is brought to a close for this month I would like you fellows to give this little quotation a little consideration—"It is one of the most beautiful compensations of this life that no man can sincerely try to help another without helping himself." With this in mind that two dollars should jump out of your pocket and into the treasury of the L.L.P.E.

It is with much regret that we report the death of Brother Stephen L. Gleba, a member of Local Union No. 28 for thirty-two years. Local 28 has lost a loyal member and our heartfelt sympathy is extended to his family.

A. S. ANDERSON, P. S.

• • •

Urge Exemption for Some from H. R. 6000

L. U. 39, CLEVELAND, OHIO—We wish to call attention to the Social Security bill recently passed as H.R. 6000 by the House of Representatives. This bill extends the coverage of the Social Security Act. It exempts Federal employees but makes no exemption for State and Municipal employees. The law in its present form will deprive many members of our Brotherhood who work for such political subdivisions, of benefits they have built up over a period of years and in most cases have paid for themselves.

Here in Ohio our retirement system permits a public employee to retire at age 55 after 30 years of service. At age 60, an employee may retire at reduced pension regardless of service years.

Under Social Security, he would lose all these benefits and would be required to start all over again. When a private employer establishes security benefits for an employee, he retains both pensions. Public employees may not participate in their local retirement service and Social Security too.

We are urging our Senators to exclude State and Municipal employees from the bill when it comes up in the Senate. We ask that all locals of the Brotherhood join with us in protecting the rights of Electrical Workers who have sacrificed for years to establish old age security only to now be threatened with losing it.

CARL T. JONES, P. S.

• • •

Washington Contracts Have Good Features

L. U. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.—The following is a summary of wages and

conditions negotiated by Local 77 as of March 28, 1950, and I am including it since it may be of interest nationwide.

THE PUGET SOUND POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY agreement provides for five cents per hour increase for all union supervised employees. After 10 years of service one additional day of vacation for each year of service up to 15 years. Full compensation while on jury duty. Replacement of hook straps and belts, plus many other improvements in working conditions. Linemen's scale is now \$2.15 per hour.

COWLITZ COUNTY PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT signed for an increase of three per cent—making the linemen's scale \$2.19 per hour. Adjustment for steam and electric operators of five cents per hour additional. Two weeks vacation up to five years of service, and then one day added per year to 15 days vacation after 10 years of service. Pay for jury duty. Seven guaranteed holidays. Sick leave accumulation extended from 60 to 90 days. Triple time on holidays when called back to work, and other improvements.

OKANOGAN PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT settled for five cents per hour—making journeyman linemen's scale \$2.18 per hour. Two weeks vacation up to five years with one additional day of vacation for each year of service up to 15 days.

MASON COUNTIES NO. 1 AND 3 (PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICTS) were granted an increase of six cents per hour—making the journeyman lineman's scale \$2.20. Two weeks vacation up to five years and one additional day per year up to 10 years for a total of 15 working days. Hook straps and belts furnished by the district.

FRANKLIN COUNTY PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT settled for five cents per hour, raising the lineman's rate from \$2.18 to \$2.23 per hour. Three weeks vacation after five years of service, in addition to the 12 days sick leave accumulated to 65 days, which was a part of their former contract. We were granted 90 days additional sick leave in case of an on-the-job industrial accident. Hook straps and safety belts are to be furnished.

WAHKIAKUM COUNTY PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT settled for two weeks vacation up to five years and then one day per year up to 15 days. Lineman's scale is \$2.13 per hour. State Pension Plan and furnishing of hook straps and safety belts were taken in lieu of wage raise.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT settled for ten cents per hour making linemen's scale \$2.20 per hour. This was an increase from \$2.10. Jury duty, vacations—two weeks up to five years and one

Poem of the Month

NOW

*If you have hard work to do,
Do it now.
Today the skies are clear and blue,
Tomorrow clouds may come in view,
Yesterday is not for you;
Do it now.*

*If you have a song to sing,
Sing it now.
Let the tones of gladness ring
Clear as song of bird in spring.
Let every day some music bring;
Sing it now.*

*If you have kind words to say,
Say them now.
Tomorrow may not come your way,
Do a kindness while you may;
Loved ones will not always stay;
Say them now.*

*If you have a smile to show,
Show it now.
Make hearts happy, roses grow,
Let the friends around you know
The love you have before they go;
Show it now.*

AUTHOR UNKNOWN.

day additional for each year of service up to 20 days of vacation. Sick leave accumulated from 65 to 90 days. Replacement of hook straps and belts.

LEWIS COUNTY PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT No. 1 negotiated five cents per hour for all employees, making the linemen's scale \$2.18. Extended sick leave from 60 to 90 days. District to furnish hook straps and safety belts. Sick leave extended 90 days additional for on-the-job injuries. Eight paid holidays and several wage adjustments.

The West Coast Telephone Company contract is open on the 1st of May and negotiations will start shortly thereafter. This company has a very fine apprenticeship plan which was entirely worked out by members of our union. It is so good in fact that the State of Washington is considering adopting it for use statewide. The Service Telephone Company, lo-

cated across Lake Washington at Bellevue and Kirkland, is being organized, helped greatly by the poor conditions in effect there. Interstate Telephone Company is beginning to settle down and the contract is operating more smoothly now that it is better understood. This contract is open on September 1st.

J. M. HAMMOND, P. S.

• • •

Chamber of Commerce Gives Out Old Guff

L. U. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Herman W. Steinkraus, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, gave a talk to industrial editors at their convention here recently. He told these editors that the Government and the unions have "oversold" to the people "the tabus surrounding business and

industry." He says it is up to these industrial editors to help eradicate these tabus which he describes as business and industry "being just for profit and selfish interest." He reminded them that business and industry are the job providers of the country and that only as long as these two can be allowed to function can jobs be secure. What he did not say was, that down through the years, big business and industry have brought down these tabus around them. They cannot honestly blame government or unions for what they have brought upon themselves. When he says that it is up to the industrial editors to stooge for them because business and industry have been too busy, any working man will ask, doing what? They have not been so busy that they have not had time to snipe a few tabus at unions namely "communistic" "socialistic" and "monopolistic."

Who is first to run to the courts demanding injunctions?

Unions are called all-powerful monopolists.

Since 1933 approximately 16 million workers voluntarily joined unions. No monopoly there. The estimated union receipts for 1948 was 800 million dollars, the American Telephone and Telegraph alone had two and one-half times that many receipts in the same year. Even if we assumed all union receipts to be one billion dollars, this would be chicken feed compared to all industries 165 billion dollars. Industry still retains control over all hiring even where there are union shops. Without labor unions, industry alone would monopolize the setting of the wage scale. When Mr. Steinkraus reminds the industrial editors that business and industry are the job providers, he forgets that without workers there would be no products to provide jobs for.

Union men have been asked why they take such an interest in demanding rights for the other fellow. The answer is simple. If we did not get equal rights for others we would soon lose our own. Technical improvement in the efficiency of equipment used in mining, railroads, utilities, and telephones has progressed to the extent that it eventually is going to take far less workers to do a given job.

In mining it was put into practice to the extent that mine unions demanded a three-day week.

We have seen one form of it in this utility field, but happily so far union-management has cooperated upon a satisfactory plan.

Railroads and the telephone industry are also improving the efficiency of their equipment.

How far these cooperative plans can be worked out between union and management is something for study.

FRED KING, P. S.

Addition to Power Plant Completed

L. U. 95, JOPLIN, MO.—Here it is time to go to press again and I do believe that I am just a little late. Accompanying this article you will find a picture of the 30,000 K.W. addition of the Riverton Steam Plant with members of Local 95 who are responsible for constructing it. A tremendous increase in the amount of electricity available to our four-state district became an actuality the week of March 10 when the \$5,000,000 addition to the Empire District Electric Company's Riverton's power plant was placed in operation. Although the turbine is now in operation, there is a small amount of work to be completed. The Long Construction Company of Kansas City was employed as general contractor. Black and Veatch were the architects and Crescent Electric Company, the electrical contractors—all from Kansas City.

Construction work on the river intake for condensing water was started in April, 1948. The nature of the soil on the plant site required such heavy concrete footings to support the turbine and boiler that actual construction work on the plant could not begin until a later date, after all foundation work was completed. It was not until June, 1949, that the steel framework for the boiler and generator houses was erected. In August, 1949, the generator itself arrived.

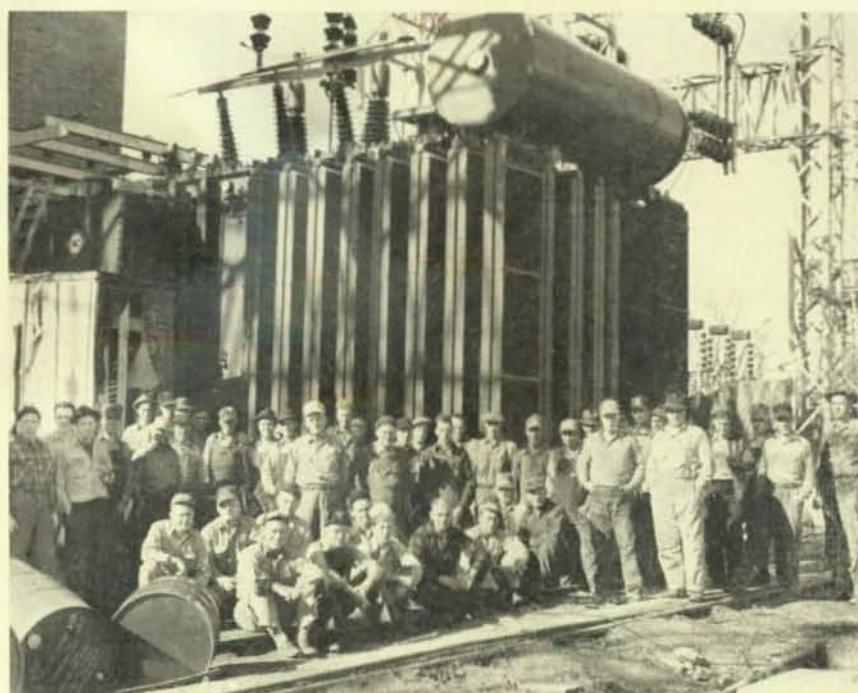
Five railroad cars were required to transport the huge piece of equipment from the East Philadelphia plant of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation to Riverton.

The new generator, with its rated capacity of 30,000 kilowatts, will bring Riverton's total capability for the production of electric energy to approximately 100,000 kilowatts, making the plant one of the largest in this southwestern area.

The generator and the turbine which drives it are housed in a modern new building, which is situated immediately north of the older portion of the power station. Steam at 850 pounds pressure is produced in a single specially designed multifuel boiler. This boiler, which stands nearly 90 feet high, utilizes coal, gas or fuel oil, singly or in combination, to produce the superheated steam, which has a temperature of 900 degrees. It is housed in a new, semi-outdoor type building.

The total electrical work is expected to reach 50,000 man hours. The scope of the work includes installation and wiring of the generator and related equipment, installing two new switch boards, changing the entire plant controls to these boards and installing and wiring a transformer to take care of the new machine's output. The new

Members At Riverton Power Plant Job



Except as noted, all men are members of Local 95. They are, left to right, standing: H. H. Peevy (superintendent—Crescent Electrical Co.), L. U. 527; A. C. Oatman (engineer); F. A. Hauser, foreman; C. D. Goodpaster; M. C. Haase, draftsman; T. T. Farren, Bailey S. Bourns, T. E. Dixon, F. E. Orser, G. E. Mayers, J. G. Fort, T. J. Harbit, A. W. Carrico, E. V. Boyce, R. C. Bailey, E. W. Vest, W. L. Cundiff, P. Riley, L. U. 11; H. R. McCoy, W. Kruger, O. G. Gilbert, W. L. Vaughn, H. Kruger, A. D. Stuckey, C. R. Stults, D. G. Callahan, A. B. Mays, R. P. Harlan, C. J. Carroll, foreman; G. M. Stratton, foreman; T. Dixon, steward; S. L. Vaughn, R. E. Hickman, general foreman. Seated: W. R. Hutchison, G. B. Herron, E. C. Herron, J. R. West, J. D. Staves, F. E. Whipple, D. C. Staves, C. W. Hoffman, H. K. Baugh, foreman; T. W. Tucker, and F. C. Reynolds. Not shown are—A. R. Kershaw, C. H. Cook, G. A. Holzman, W. E. Welborn, L. U. No. 545; and C. C. Watson, J. Wolf, J. Savatovic, L. Meridith. Job shown is Riverton Steam Plant.

30,000 K.W. hydrogen cooled two pole turbine generator was built by Westinghouse Electrical Corporation and the Foster Wheeler Corporation built the huge steam boiler.

The switch boards are Westinghouse tunnel type with 11 units each. One will control the plant's entire generation. The other, its entire feeder system. The transformer is an Allis-Chalmers 40,000 KVA unit. The transformer ratio 13.8/69/108 to 180.5 KV. The high side being changeable through an automatic tap changer. Its weight with oil is 201 tons.

At the completion of the job there will be approximately 40,000 feet of conduit ranging in size from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Approximately 300,000 feet of wire will be used when the control cut-over is completed. Through this automatic relay system and carrier system, there will be a great tie with the other companies in this district including N.P.P.S. of Hastings, Nebraska, O.B.P.D. of Omaha, K.P.L./K.E.P. of Tecumseh, K.G.E. of Wichita, O.G.E. of Oklahoma City, P.S.Co.

of Tulsa, S.W.G.E. of Shreveport, A.P.L. of Pine Bluff, Almno System and a tie-in with the Memphis tie which includes systems east of the Mississippi river and the Empire District Electric Company of Joplin, Missouri.

After the completion of construction work it will not be out of the I.B.E.W.'s hands. The operation and maintenance will be turned over to Local 1474.

At this time we wish to thank the Brothers of the Joint Apprentice Training Committee of Local 124 for their wonderful hospitality that was extended to the Joint Apprentice Committee of Local 95 on February 13. We feel that it was not only educational but will be an asset to us, on a smaller scale, however. It is the opinion of this writer that the boys of 124 are doing a wonderful job in their apprentice program.

At this time we do have a few men on the bench. If at any time, we of Local 95 are able to furnish any electricians to the locals that are in need

of men, we would appreciate the opportunity to offer our help.

We hope that article will be of interest to all other Brothers. We here in this little crossroad town enjoy reading your articles, and we further promise not to be negligent in having future articles in the Journal.

W. R. HUTCHISON, P. S.

Reports Construction Lull at Paterson, N. J.

L. U. 102, PATERSON, N. J.—This is to advise those who are seeking work in our jurisdiction to look elsewhere because the bottom has dropped out at the present time. This goes for most of the construction locals in New Jersey. We have enjoyed 10 good straight years of employment. However, we consider the lull temporary and are looking forward to good times yet.

We have just completed a new set of bylaws which have been in the making since 1945.

The new Electrical Code of Paterson will be in the hands of the public shortly and we advise all journeymen to get a copy. The Electrical Licensing Bill of Paterson, licensing contractors and journeymen will shortly be a reality. All journeymen and contractors are advised to take advantage of the Grandfather's Clause (a license to be given to those who have the qualifications without taking an examination 30 days prior to becoming a law.)

Rather an interesting story comes to me from Brother John W. Holmes of Arcadia, Florida, who saw a picture of the pensioned members in the JOURNAL. He wrote a letter to President John W. Holmes of this local telling him that he was president of L. U. 102 in May 1900 when it was known as a linemen's local. He remembers Bill Cross and Alva Bennett and presently holds his card in Local 58 of Detroit. In an exchange of letters between the business manager and John W. Holmes of Arcadia, Florida, he promises to stop at the local union's offices on his way back to Detroit.

Did you know that George Dolan (construction chief of the United Engineers) was a helper in L. U. 102?

We are delighted to hear of the promotion of a former member—County Detective James Truman, who has now been elevated to captain of detectives. Captain Truman requests Brother Moskowitz to thank the members of the local union for helping him in his elevation, and the captain also informs us that he is taking the chief's examination very shortly.

There was a time when we were wondering how many members here were near 50 years of age. That is

now all forgotten and we are now wondering how many members there are who are *not* grandpas.

Local Union 102 is getting ready for its gigantic summer outing and are getting set to negotiate a new agreement with the Contractors Association.

CHARLES PINKUS, P. S.

• • •

Fort Worth Takes On Cottage Wiring

L. U. 116, FORT WORTH, TEXAS—Local Union 116 is making a wild attempt to solve our unemployment problem. It may be good and it may be bad, that remains to be seen. In an effort to get the boys off the bench we have gone to piece work on all competitive cottage wiring. It is only a trial and we know it is not a step forward, but we don't want to take a step backward and go back to sweatshops. I don't think we have a member that wants piece work and the question is, will we lose more than we gain? There is no doubt but that some will be hurt, but we are hoping that it won't last long, for as soon as the boys learn to wire a cottage and can earn the scale we will be back as we were.

It may be of interest to some of our traveling Brothers to know that we have a new signed contract, with a wage boost to \$2.37 1/2, but there is a lot of work to be finished at the old scale, including the work that was taken during the nine months we were in negotiations. That is very profitable for certain parties. The raise is greatly appreciated, but that is not all we need. It seems to me that if we are to call ourselves organized labor we are going to have to be Brothers all the time and not just on meeting nights. We will have to be union men instead of just card men. There will have to be less jealousy, hatred and selfishness. If there ever was a time when we should stick together it is now. Our enemies know when we are not getting along and they let the public know. Those who are not one of us, but doing our work, know when there is trouble in our midst and have less desire to join us. The same thing goes for our employers, a grand bunch of guys, but even they will have to eliminate selfishness to have an organization, an organization which others will want to join instead of fight.

Most of them were once on our side of the fence and don't think that I am making a report for them, neither am I making a report against them, but what hurts them also hurts us. Their battle is ours as long as they are not battling each other. What I am trying to say is, a little more cooperation on both sides would go a long way toward making good

organizations and neither side should have a group that tries to dominate, rule or bulldoze the rest. I hear it almost every day from one side or the other. It may be true and it may be selfishness, or it may be jealousy, or it may be just plain hatred, but to call it an organization we are going to have to stick together, work together and be Brothers every day.

At this time of the year there is always a lull in the building trade, but everyone seems to forget it and predicts that the depression is just around the corner. Then the first thing you know we are all employed again. There is some good work taking root in Ft. Worth and I think we will have good times again before long.

Brother R. W. Harwell was the elected delegate to the annual progress meeting to be held in Wichita, Kansas, May 2nd and 3rd. We are expecting a good report from Brother Harwell instead of just telling us about the good time he had. He is to be accompanied by Brother Otto, our business manager.

Brother L. R. Hunter and wife have left us to make their home in Denver, Colorado and Local Union 116 will miss them very much. Brother Hunter was our delegate to the Building Trades and also a member of our Examining Board. Mrs. Hunter was president of our ladies auxiliary. They were both willing workers and always ready to serve on any committee. We will be more than glad to have them back, if and when they decide to return to Ft. Worth.

For this time, this is about all I have to report from the land of white-face cattle and horse meat.

EARL ROBINSON, P. S.

• • •

Large Crew Works On Hospital Job

L. U. 163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.—I am enclosing herewith picture and list of Brothers of Locals 163 and 1319 of the electrical construction crew working for the Howard P. Foley Co., Inc., Harrisburg, Pa. Electrical Construction on the Veterans Hospital Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, which we would like to be placed in the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL. Following are a list of Brothers: Cliff Healey, supt. for the Howard P. Foley Co., Inc.; Kenneth Kresje, clerk for Howard P. Foley Co., Inc.; Jas. A. Johnson, gen'l foreman; Charles E. May, layout man; Anthony Skarnulis, foreman; George J. Becker, foreman; B. S. MacMillan, foreman; Thomas Herron, foreman; Le Roy Wolfe, foreman; Frank Koehler, foreman; Eugene A. Burke, business manager; Burt Olsen, Thomas Rowley, Joseph Stupak, Frank Kachensky,

Louis Slezak, Thomas Sliney, Charles Olintz, William Gray, James P. Rogan, Frank A. Lynch, Joseph Skarnulis, Bower, Depnan, William J. Earley, Juke T. Opal, Arthur Loucks, Martin Kane, Owen Johnson, Joseph Kneidinger, Lewis Messersmith, Michael Kotsan, Clarence Cranauer, Charles Harkins, Thomas Dumble, Delbert Griffith, Rosser Williams, Frank English, William J. Gaynor, Joseph Sheridan, William Smith, Wfd Morgan, Patrick McNulty, James Gray, Raymond Bianconi, Stanley Eckenrode, Theo Opal. Absent members due to illness: James Conray, E. A. Miller, Hugh Lenahan, William T. Johns.

B. S. MACMILLAN, F. S.

• • •

Employment High at Westinghouse Plant

L. U. 201, BEAVER, PA.—Busy with negotiations for a new two-year contract with the Standard Control Division of Westinghouse are five members elected to the Negotiation Committee. They are Oliver MacKeage, Dave McBride, Abe Mike, Hildegard Deemer and Bill Hughes. Ably assisting is Orie Babish, International Representative.

An intensive education program for stewards has been undertaken, along with a membership drive. New employees are still being added, and our employment is at the highest level since the establishment of the Westinghouse plant in Beaver.

Our local is now affiliated with the Beaver Valley Central Labor Council and is rapidly assuming a broadened responsible attitude in community and political life. The article about public relations in the April Journal hits close to home. We have neglected this phase. Our plant newspaper is now going to be issued in a more compact style, and we expect to make better use of the Beaver Valley Times news columns. Favorable publicity is a great asset.

In closing may we call attention of our Brothers to a rather new Westinghouse product now being produced at our local plant. It is Bus Duct, an efficient distributive source of power for factory and office buildings. "You Can Be Sure If It's Beaver Westinghouse."

WILLIAM E. HUGHES, P. S.

• • •

Urges Paid Holidays On the Railroads

L. U. 205, DETROIT, MICH.—Is labor unity between the A.F. of L. and C.I.O. a dead issue? The talk and maneuvering in high places within the two organizations which care-

Crew at Wilkes-Barre Hospital Job



The above members of Local Unions 163 and 1319 are identified in accompanying letter from Local Union 163, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

fully approach the question of unity of the American labor movement has succeeded only in more clearly drawing the lines of separation.

To railroad workers this is an important and pressing matter. We are organized in craft unions, but we bargain on a nation-wide, semi-industrial basis. Our locals are attached to recognized A.F. of L. international unions—for example the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—but our economic position is closely allied with the activities of the unions in coal, steel, automobiles, etc. Our wages are more directly affected by the conditions in the basic industries than they are by the building trades or others who are primarily influenced by local considerations.

The trend in most industry to develop a new pension structure certainly raised the question of how other workers through a relatively small payroll deduction can approach the benefits which railroad workers receive only after paying six percent of their gross wage. Even with the difference between \$3 and \$18 as our monthly contribution to old-age pension and Social Security, we on railroads have not many retired fellow workers receiving \$100 a month or more. We will have to improve the benefits or increase wages to offset the \$15 per month difference which we must deduct from our pay. The time has come to evaluate our pension costs and benefits.

Further, the rather accepted policy of paid holidays in industry surely presses the demand for a similar arrangement on railroads. Railroad workers know first hand that an unpaid holiday in a five-day week causes privation and cannot be considered a benefit. Paid holidays must be established on railroads. We must not lag behind advancements made by other American industries.

This tug-of-war between organizational affiliation and natural economic fraternity can best be resolved by uniting the forces of union labor. To

railroad workers it is an issue which must be faced.

W. L. INGRAM, P. S.

• • •

Seek Defeat of Anti-Strike Law in N. J.

L. U. 210, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—There has been quite a bit of chatter around the "bull pen" the past month, but nothing printable.

Business Manager Charles Graham is attending legislative sessions at Trenton, along with other union representatives, in an effort to defeat renewal of the bill S-91, a public utility anti-strike law, which expires this month.

We congratulate the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers on their victory in California, after winning collective bargaining rights for the 12,500 employees of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

I would like to quote the following article from the *Philadelphia Daily News*, Robert S. Allen Reports: column.

"Freshman Representative Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D.), New York, is beginning to feel his mettle.

"At a meeting of the Committee on Executive Expenditures, he tackled Representative Clare Hoffman (R.), Michigan, one of the sharpest-tongued old-timers on Capitol Hill. The committee was considering President Truman's proposal to abolish the job of Robert Denham, general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, on the ground that he is too powerful. N.L.R.B. member Paul Styles was asked if anything could be done to overrule Denham's decisions. Nothing, replied Styles. But supposing a union wants to appeal such a decision. Whom could it appeal to? Only to God. Oh, I don't know about that, retorted Hoffman. The union can always hire a 'five-percenter' in a case like that. 'Five-percenters' seem to be able to do a

lot of things in this Administration! You've got yourself all mixed up, Mr. Hoffman, broke in young Roosevelt. What you have overlooked is the fact that labor unions don't hire 'five-percenters.' The record shows clearly that only management does that. Hoffman made no reply."

WILSON J. SIMPKINS, P. S.

• • •

Press Secretaries Might Hold Meeting

L. U. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Got a big kick upon reading the March issue of the JOURNAL when I discovered I had another reader which I can add to my ever-growing list of boosters. His monicker is none other than Press Secretary Leonard Smith of L. U. No. 58 Detroit, Michigan. Thanks for them kind words "Len" and I agree with you even though I may be up in years, I am a youngster in this P. S. racket. Since I have been press secretary for Local 211, when my WORKER arrives the better half has it on the dinner table, together with the daily newspapers and when I question her in regards to my article, she will usually tell me—pulling no punches, just what she thinks. She still thinks and insists that the guy with the long whiskers will clamp down on me, if I don't lay off of the Government. All I am doing is expressing my views and regardless of the fact that the JOURNAL has printed that it is not responsible for the views taken by its correspondents, I still try and keep myself above board and out of trouble. Yes Leonard Smith, I think the I.O. through the JOURNAL could arrange some kind of get-together for the press secretaries of the different locals, say once ever three or five years as a sort of consolation prize

for the many hours they spend getting their articles together for the WORKER. I think this would sort of encourage the P. S.'s more and give them better views of the locals at large. They could do all this over a few beers, exchange a few stories and have a little fun.

Sorry to hear that W. J. Simpkins, P. S. of Local 210 was ill. Here's hoping you are O.K. now, let's hear more from you.

Well, here it is the day after March the 15th and as I have a lot of food for thought, one has to put it down while it is fresh in mind. No matter what I write some one takes exception. There are times when I'd like to discontinue writing for this column; and there are other times when I begrudge the encroachment on my meager leisure time necessary to write the copy. But every time I threaten to discontinue writing my column, some one or something dissuades me. My greatest compensation though is hearing from Brothers like the above, or the Brothers from Local 211 who appreciate what I am trying to do. But whether I am right or wrong, I get objections just the same. One cannot please every one. Once in awhile I am asked who writes my column for me. I want to assure one and all that the words in this copy are my thoughts. After all electricians are taught to read and write in school, long before they ever become electricians, wire jerkers, narrowbacks, linemen or what have you. Anyway I do write them myself. In long hand. Sometimes laboriously—sometimes effortlessly—then rewrite them in ink in long hand so that the JOURNAL editor will be able to read them. If I had to use a typewriter you would probably have to have a new P. S. My hunt and punch system is not too good. And I be-

lieve that words put in print this way make just as good reading and make for better columns. Mostly, it's fun, especially if I'm not rushing to meet the deadline, and I hope to be P. S. of Local 211; as long as the powers to be are willing and the dear Brothers care to have me.

I would like all the Electrical Workers of the State of New Jersey to take heed to what I am going to put in words in the next few lines. This goes for all tradesmen, mechanics, office workers and anyone who is eligible to receive unemployment compensation from the State of New Jersey. It seems that a Bill No. 199 has been introduced through the proper channels by Assemblyman Russell of Essex County in behalf of the New Jersey State Manufacturers Association. It is perfectly obvious the purpose of this bill is to break the back of our Unemployment Tax Laws and offer utter destruction of the Unemployment Compensation Laws in the State of New Jersey. CONTACT your Senators and Congressmen and Labor leaders and have your different locals work hard to defeat this Bill No. 199. PLEASE CONDEMN THIS BILL AND PREVENT ITS PASSAGE. Because if you don't according to this Russell guy who is trying to put it over as I was informed, if you are unfortunate to be unemployed and apply for your unemployment compensation and you are classed as a skilled craftsman and live in Newark, New Jersey and they have a job listed in Cape May County digging ditches they can offer you the job. And if you refuse to accept it you will not get your unemployment compensation. You would have to stay digging ditches for at least five weeks before you would be eligible to receive your compensation. There are about 11 clauses in all he is trying to introduce in this bill No. 199. According to this bill and this Russell fellow it would be next to impossible for one to collect one penny after all this money has been deducted so nicely from one's pay week in and week out. It is taken out so that at least one has at least \$22.00 per week coming in when he or she is out of work. So let us work hard to defeat this bill. And lastly it has been said that some animals leave a scent—That's what I think this Russell guy is.

Received some sad news the other night, at the local meeting of 211. I was told that a very good friend of mine from Local No. 5 of Pittsburgh, Pa., had been killed in an auto accident returning home from Florida. This indeed was a shock to me as I have worked under him in the Pittsburgh area. There weren't many men much better. His name was Clyde Symcox. I know Local No. 5 has lost a beloved Brother and a

Brothers, we want you to have your JOURNAL! When you have a change in address, please let us know. Be sure to include your old address and please don't forget to fill in L. U. and Card No. This information will be helpful in checking and keeping our records straight.

*I have a
New Address!*

Name

L. U.

Card No.

NEW ADDRESS

(Zone No.)

OLD ADDRESS

Mail to: Editor, ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL,
1200 15th Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.



good union man. While I am on the subject I hope that Monty Getz also of Local No. 5 reads these few lines as he is another Brother high in esteem on this scribe's list. Regards Monty, long time no see.

Well, spring must be here because I have heard the birds chirping here at my home this past couple of weeks, I noticed brother Ed Martin, Jr. of Local 211 on my home golf course swinging away with his brother-in-law, Jack Breen of Local 210. A little birdie told me Ed Martin started out with a par on the first hole. At this moment your scribe does not know how he finally made out in score, but would like to see more of you Ed, now that the weather is getting better. I understand that Brother Harold Brennan is still in the Veterans Hospital in Tucson, Arizona. He is being examined by about 18 specialists. Local 211 and your scribe hope you are coming along O. K. Regards to the wife.

Just received my WORKER today March 27th, and would like to apologize at this time for not having mentioned before about the special stories the I.O. has been running in the JOURNAL. I have enjoyed them all. I'm reading the 6th in the series about "Journal Goes to Press." I noticed that quite a few of the press secretaries were given a plug in the article, including yours truly who is practically a new comer. At last Len Smith we have received some recognition. Editor J. Scott Milne must have a crystal ball to foresee that you and I were beefing about the P. S.'s Will try and write more about this in my next article.

Well, will have to close and cut the chatter if I want to get this in the mail on time. Here's hoping things will pick up considerably for every one concerned here in 1950.

BART "CURLEY" MAISCH, P. S.

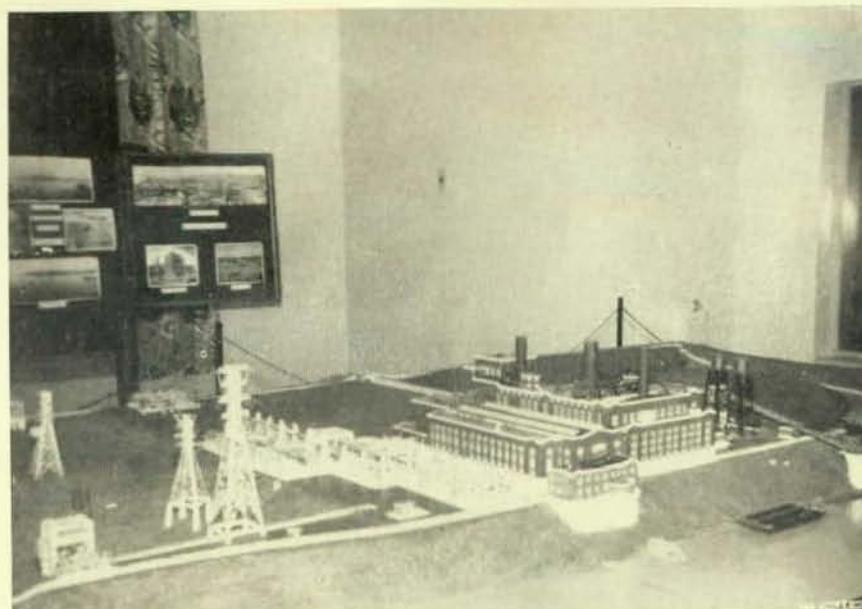
• • •

Power Installation on Ohio River Erected

L. U. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO—The April issue of our JOURNAL with its frontspiece of beautiful Easter lilies was a fine piece of lay-out work by our International Office. Speaking as Local 212's press secretary I appreciate the nice compliment paid me along with other press secretaries of other locals. Thank you Mr. Milne. Speaking of the duties of any local's appointed press secretary, I believe most of them enjoy the job. At least I get quite a kick out of relating the news of my Local 212.

I am enclosing some pictures which I hope you can publish for Local 212. These pictures are of the Miami Fort Columbia Power Station which is located down the Ohio River about 20

Model of Ohio River Installation



This is a model of the Miami Fort Columbia Power Station, twenty miles from Cincinnati, construction of which is affording employment for members of Local Union 212. Bertke Electric Company has contract.

miles from downtown Cincinnati. This is the third major installation on this site by the Bertke Electric Company under the supervision of the same member, namely William B. Jansen, Sr. who has been a member of Local 212 for over 30 years. The turbine room in this plant is 500 x 125 ft. in size and houses all three of the huge turbines which are of the following size and year of installation:

1938	65,000 K.V.—General Electric
1942	65,000 K.V.—General Electric
1949	80,000 K.V.—Westinghouse

This last installation covered an employment period of about 18 months and numbered about 74 men on the job and as I am told was a nice overtime job. The local union congratulates the power company in Cincinnati for their foresight in anticipating the community's future wants in building the afore-mentioned power plants, and our Brother William Jansen and the Bertke Electric Co. for a nice job. May we have many more in our town.

Now to some other news about our local and its members. First, I see where Harry Sandner (the millionaire electrician) is back from his annual Florida vacation. Gee, it must be great to be filthy with that green lucre. Personally, I hope you and Cleo had a nice trip.

We note that Brother James Barrett lost his brother, and Vincent VonBokern, his father and Robert Meyer also lost his father. We extend our sincere sympathies to these Brothers who lost some of their loved ones.

And to our members on our sick list, we hope each and everyone of

you is feeling somewhat better by now.

The first week of March one of our members, William "Red" Norsheute had quite a bad auto accident which gave us a bit of a scare. But, heck, do you want to know why? What is the real truth? He was trying to get out of his marriage which took place on March 27th; she just wouldn't take no for an answer. But seriously speaking, the best of wishes to Red and his new bride Mrs. B. Steger. May you have a very happy married life.

Work here and around our jurisdiction is good at the present time and I hope will improve as time progresses. And thanks again to Local No. 5 in Pittsburgh for treating our boys working in your city so well. It was good to see Johnny Cox home to attend our annual dance. And say how are you doing in the Smoky City "Rags" Bertke?

Well, because of the pictures I am going to call this letter short for this issue. And so once again with this last reminder to contribute to your Labor's League for Political Education it is time for "au revoir" from 212's News Hound,

E. M. SCHMITT, P. S.

• • •

Apprentice Banquet Held at Ann Arbor

L. U. 252, ANN ARBOR, MICH.—An Apprentice Banquet held at the new V.F.W. dining room, March 22, was sponsored by the local union and local contractors. Reservations were

made for a hundred, including 33 apprentices of the past two years. The chairman, Mr. Delbert Seybold, introduced Mr. R. A. Silverstone coordinator at Ann Arbor High School, Mr. Walter Roth of the University of Michigan, Mr. John Kowatch, Mr. Frank Kildau, Mr. John J. Harris, State Department, Lansing, Mr. Ralph C. Woodward, State Department of Education, Mr. Walter Maier, Detroit Edison, Mr. Ernie Marine, State Constructors Association, Mr. Mel Harris of the I.B.E.W., H. Hines, City Electrical Inspector, and Fire Chief Ben Zahn, who gave impromptu talks.

Ann Arbor High School Football Coach Henry Fonde showed two very interesting movies of his team in action, reversing the film to show crucial plays, which made a hit with the boys.

Our president, Mr. Paul Doktar, was on hand to lend his support as usual.

Diplomas were given to 18 who recently graduated to journeymen and were duly congratulated by those present.

We believe it was a very successful banquet, good food, interesting talks, pleasant entertainment, and a feeling of good fellowship.

JACK HENDERSON, P. S.

• • •

Two Veterans Retire At Fitchburg, Mass.

L. U. 256, FITCHBURG, MASS.—It is said that if you can say something good about some one or some thing—tell the world, therefore Local Union No. 256 is happy to tell the world that after the regular March monthly meeting we all were proud to bestow honors on the first two members of this local union to be placed upon the retired rolls. An exceptionally large number of members were present.

Brother John J. Sheehan who has been a member of this local for 34 years continuously and has been our most efficient Treasurer for the past 20 years was one of the honored members. "Jack" Sheehan is well known to a great many throughout the Brotherhood, having served as the steward on all the large jobs within this jurisdiction. During the construction of Camp Devens at the first World War and also when it was again constructed during World War II, it was "Jack" Sheehan who made "contact" with each of the visiting Brothers who were employed on that job from 26 different locals. He will be remembered for the wit that he displayed and his ever-becoming smile.

Brother Alfred Lewis was not an officer but it was very seldom that he was not in attendance at the meet-

ings. "Skipper" as he is known to many, first joined this local in 1944 and would have had a continuous standing had it not been for the neglect of a "friend" to forward his dues to the Secretary back in 1921. However "Skipper" has a card that is continuous for 29 years. Brother Lewis will be remembered by the many people that he worked with and for his immaculate appearance and his thoughtfulness.

Electrical Contractors from Leominster and Fitchburg were present and paid tribute to both and spoke of the many pleasant and humorous incidents in the early shop days.

Superintendent of Wires Stephen B. McDonald was the guest speaker and gave a most interesting and educational address of Fitchburg's Wiring Ordinance and the duties of the electrical inspector. Brother Joseph Stephenson, the newly appointed superintendent of fire works also spoke as well of many of the members who have worked in the same shops as the retiring Brothers.

Business Manager Clarence J. Durkin praised both for their loyalty to their union and gave a brief summary of the benefits of continuous membership and urged all to be careful and not lose their standing and ask the younger members to inquire from their insurance agents how much per year it would cost them for a paid-up life insurance policy and \$50.00 a month retirement pension at the age of 65 years.

Business Manager Durkin presented each honored Brother with a membership certificate and card, also a lapel pin and a purse of money. Each responded and recalled the early days of trade unionism and the gains that have been made in the organized trade union movement.

President Joseph L. Hartnett headed a committee of Brothers Vincent Lamkin, Albert "Pot Roast" Poitras, and Raymond Divoll who put on a spread that was to the liking of all and by the time the last one left many a "job" was done over and over.

Brothers, don't fail to register and vote.

J. L. ("FATHER JOE")
HARTNETT, P. S.

• • •

"Old Timers Night" At West Palm Beach

L. U. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—Another year is gone and we of the I.B.E.W. are all a year older and I know a lot wiser than last year.

Our "Old Timers Night" was held on February 21, 1950. It was something to be remembered by all of the Brothers who attended, especially the younger men; to see so many of the older men getting along in years and

leaving the good work to be carried on by them. We older men feel confident that they will be capable of overcoming any obstacles that would stand in the way of making the I.B.E.W. bigger and stronger than ever.

Our International Vice President, Brother G. X. Barker was on hand to do the honors and with the aid of our president, Brother T. J. Rees they did a good job.

There were: twenty-one 25-year men; four 30-year men; five 35-year men and one 45-year man.

Each one was presented with a testimonial and pin of which they were all proud and will have something to remember the I.B.E.W.

Here is a picture of our old timers; some group for a small local and we are very grateful to have so many with us. They are:

Seated, first row: left to right—R. D. Taylor, C. S. Michael, W. W. Baird, Robert Burkitt, John Roeckle, J. W. Cawthorne, Robert Gilmore, C. P. Alsop and C. C. Douglas.

Standing, second row: left to right—G. X. Barker, International Vice President 5th District, Frank Price, B. G. Roeber, G. K. Long, William Donohue, J. A. Harper, E. P. Wall, B. H. Trescott and T. J. Rees.

Standing, third row: left to right—W. H. Long, C. V. Simpson, Harris Stanhill, H. L. DeArmona, R. R. Mitchell, S. E. Fagan, R. L. Harpster, H. A. Ekebohm and J. E. Freimuth.

Bro. W. H. Wheat was presented, from the local, with a beautiful Hamilton Watch by our Business Manager T. P. Gulbreth for his outstanding work on West Palm Beach's local youth center "Teen Town." His untiring efforts were rewarded with a good job done and it is something that will be remembered for years to come by all of the people of the community and the Brothers of the local.

After the pictures were all taken; well you know the rest; on came the eats and one thing, I am sure of, a good time was had by all.

In the behalf of the local and its members I would like to thank each and every one who devoted any time to make this event a success, as I know it was. It is appreciated by all of us.

Now for just a little politics down here. We are in a hot fight over our Senator and when I say our Senator I mean just that. He is one of labor's best friends, not only in Florida, but in the entire United States. He is a champion for labor and the people. I am writing of our Senior Senator Claude Pepper. He has done more for labor and the people than the majority of our Congressmen and other Senators.

Senator Pepper opened his campaign in Miami on Thursday night, the home of his opponent George

Smathers. You might say it was Senator Pepper that cradled him and guided him to his present political standing. And now our Senator reaps his reward, as in many cases, there are people that would bite off the hand that feeds them and we know that Mr. Smathers would never be where he is if it was not for the guidance of Senator Pepper. We feel sure when the people of Florida digest Senator Pepper's record and the results he has obtained for the people of Florida they will see that his untiring efforts will not be in vain and will return him to the United States Senate to keep up his good work, not only for the people of Florida, but for all the people of these United States.

I am sure that every laboring man, his family and all his friends will work hard for Senator Pepper's reelection and I am sure if all the people of Florida will just take a look back in the past they will see they have done better in the last 10 years or more. Judge our Senator's work in this way and show him you appreciate his hard work. I believe there are but very few persons in this wonderful state that Senator Pepper has not helped, either directly or indirectly. More news later on some of our Congressmen who are running on their records and Brothers some records for some of the people, but not for all of the people.

I believe that any man that was a signer of the Taft-Hartley Act is not fit to represent the people of the United States. Abraham Lincoln died for what these Senators and Congressmen tried to put back in operation again and in plain English "slavery days." There is one thing every Congressman and Senator should realize. The best way to make a Communist is to try and make the people of this country do something against their American way of life and that is freedom, free speech and we all know the rest.

The American people stand for plenty of abuse in the form of laws made by men who in my mind have no more knowledge of making a law than the average citizen. One could go on and on and criticize lots of people and not mention the good things they have done. Still when one's freedom is at stake it is time to not only criticize but to fight if necessary. Sometimes I think of one of the flags of the old colony days with the emblem of a snake on it with the saying on it "Don't Tread On Me." I guess the people will have to go back to that flag with all the spies and informers to other countries.

I wonder sometimes if it would not be a good thing for the F.B.I. to investigate not one, but all the Congressmen and Senators on their standing with the American people. We know that they should all be the best

"Old Timers" at West Palm Beach



Members of Local Union 323 shown include: Seated, left to right: R. D. Taylor, C. S. Michael, W. W. Baird, Robert Burkitt, John Roeckle, J. W. Cawthorne, Robert Gilmore, C. P. B. Alsop, C. C. Douglas. Standing, second row: G. X. Barker, International Vice President, 5th Dist., Frank Price, B. G. Roeber, G. K. Long, William Donohue, J. A. Harper, E. P. Wall, Sr., B. H. Trescott and T. J. Rees. Standing, third row: W. H. Long, C. V. Simpson, Harris Stanhill, H. L. DeArmona, R. R. Mitchell, S. E. Fagan, R. L. Harpster, H. A. Ekebohm, and J. E. Freimuth.

Honored Members of Lansing Local



Back row, left to right: C. Grace, 20 years; R. Lock, 30 years; R. Burtner, 30 years; L. B. Harris, 25 years; W. E. Green, 30 years; and G. Best, 25 years. Front row, left to right: W. F. Swan, 30 years; H. J. Page, 20 years; F. E. Hannula, 25 years; J. Egan, 30 years; and H. E. Blanchard, 20 years.

Americans in the United States, but you know the old saying, "Put a barrel of apples together and some will go bad."

Who knows?? We may find a few bad ones.

Guess I had better sign off.

WILLIAM DONOHUE, P. S.

Michigan Local Honors Group of Old Timers

L. U. 352, LANSING, MICH.—On Saturday, March 4, 1950, Local Union 352 held a special meeting to honor the old timers and present each with a pin and certificate.

Ceremonies Mark Louisville Installation



International Vice President Gordon Freeman with a group of apprentices at Louisville. Below is shown another group, including some father-and-son combinations. Meeting was one of best in years.



Other members to receive pins not in the picture were: E. E. Allen, 20 years; C. C. Browning, 20 years; V. Lake, 20 years; L. C. Linsea, 20 years; O. E. Lind, 20 years; J. C. Wood, 20 years; R. V. Buhl, 25 years; R. C. Brown, 25 years; L. A. Jackson, 25 years; L. F. Meyer, 30 years; C. McNeil, 30 years; and V. L. Owen, 30 years.

DONALD DOBSON, P. S.

• • •

Louisville Initiates 54 New Members

L. U. 369, LOUISVILLE, KY.—The meeting held Monday, February 27, 1950, will long be remembered by the members as one of their very best. Many members who seldom are in attendance were among the approximate 500 to witness and congratulate the 54 new members, the largest group Local Union 369 has ever initiated.

After the impressive obligation ceremony performed by Brother Gordon Freeman, Vice President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the fathers of quite a number of the new apprentices greeted their sons, and had their pictures taken together in a group. One father, Brother George (Spider) Recktenwald, had two sons, Kenneth and Richard, in the group. Other fathers and sons were: Brother Henry Bishop, son James; Brother George Wirth, son Jerry; Brother A. J. "Tony" Mudd, son James; Brother William Lewis, Sr., son William, Jr.; Brother Charles Breitmeyer, Sr., son Charles, Jr.; and Brother R. C. Smith, son R. H. Brother Freeman presented each new member with a receipt case, as he welcomed them into the Brotherhood.

Graduation certificates were presented to the first apprentice class to be graduated by the local union. Those receiving the certificates were:

Brothers Louis Atzinger, Edward Randall Fisher, Robert Kenney, Floyd Harder, Robert Hudson, Eugene Toggeweiler and Berman Kyser.

Brother Freeman continued his busy evening by presenting membership buttons and engraved certificates of honor to Brother "Wild Bill" Blume for his 38 years of service, and to Brothers Adolph Tanner and Walter Ruh, 36 years each; Brother Lester DePriest, 35 years; Brother Lewis Gay, 34 years; Brother J. L. Morgan, 33 years; Brother Louis C. Kaelin, 32 years; Brother George Becker, 31 years; Brothers James A. Brown (President of Local Union 360), Joseph Breihof and George Wirth, 30 years each; Brother John Noble, 29 years; Brother Ike Metcalfe, 28 years; Brothers H. H. Hudson, Robert Barry and Joseph Schwegman, 27 years each; Brothers Preston King and Paul Meyer, 26 years each; Brothers Charles Brown, Jr., Joseph Williamson, Ray Scherzer and H. F. Weilage, 24 years each; Brother Willard Deane, 23 years; Brother Roger Howard, 22 years; Brothers Frank Biesel, Walter Hartman, John McDermott, E. L. Webster and Lynn Kendall, 21 years each.

In closing Brother Freeman gave a few moments to reminiscence, highlighting on his first introduction to our business manager, Brother "Hubby" (as he is familiarly known) Hudson, when he, Brother Hudson, took over the leadership of Local 369. Back in those years the "going" was really "rough," as quite a number of the members will recall. Brother Hudson, so Brother Freeman related, was wearing shoes; yes, but the soles were worn through on them. He stuck it out, however, and finally came out on top. To some of our younger members this may appear as a joke, but to the membership of this local, we



Brother "Wild Bill" Blume (left) with H. H. Hudson, business manager of Local Union 369.

recognize and appreciate the integrity, or "guts," that were involved in establishing our standing in the country today. This has been due mainly to Brother Hudsons' tireless and unselfish efforts to organize and maintain a real organization for the advancement of working conditions and good fellowship among its members.

I wish to take this opportunity to extend our thanks to the Bowling Committee of Local Union 38 for the hospitality and the good time our bowlers were shown while in Cleveland during the Sixth Annual Bowling Tournament. We are hoping we may return this hospitality in the near future. Our bowling scores were not sensational, however, some were better than average, as we seem to improve each year. Next year at the Seventh Annual Tournament we might get to "clicking"—who knows?

CARROLL R. HALEY, P. S.

• • •

Telephone Local Has Evening Course

L. U. 381, CHICAGO, ILL.—Being a rather new addition to the Brotherhood we have not contributed much to the Journal but we sincerely hope that this report of our experience may be of help to other locals and to our own members.

Our local is one of seven affiliated as the Joint Board of Telephone Locals, representing employees of the Plant Department of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company.

Recognizing the increased need for trained union leaders the Executive Board and its President-Business Manager H. M. Dittmer, decided to sponsor an evening course offered by the Extension Service of the University of Illinois.

After some discussion on the courses offered it was decided that the officers, stewards and alternate stewards would take an eight-week course on "How Our Economy Works."

Mr. Herman Erickson of the Extension Staff was assigned to our class which met for two hours on eight consecutive Friday nights. The course did not consist simply of lectures but included many blackboard illustrations and some very large figures, especially when the topic was the national debt and comparisions of national income and profit.

The course was very informal so that at any time the students could ask questions or interject an opinion of their own.

Starting with an enrollment of 38, 32 attended six of the eight sessions and received a certificate from the university.

Mr. Erickson knows his subject well and with a dry and subtle humor made the course very interesting.

Due to the success of the course

just completed the officers and Executive Board are considering another course to begin in the fall.

Our bowlers who represented us at the Sixth Annual Bowling Tournament at Cleveland under the leadership of Brothers Emil Michael, George Becht and Robert Guernsey, report a fine time and are anxiously awaiting the official results.

EUGENE H. ZAHN, P. S.

• • •

Win 12½c Increase at Port Arthur, Texas

L. U. 390, PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—Brother Reynolds, the International Representative out of Vice President Louie Ingram's office, has been working with our Business Manager, Brother Ernest Gones, and they have negotiated a new contract with NECA which has been ratified by our union, and provides chiefly for a 12½ cents per hour pay increase to \$2.37; substitution of time and one half instead of double time for overtime and Saturdays; with double time retained on Sundays and holidays.

Brother "Bill" Noack, secretary and member of our Executive Board reports quite a few of our Brothers on the bench here yet, some of whom have not worked in over four months; and as we hear it this is about average all over our country. We ought to find out about this as a result of our Vice President's Progress meetings with International President Dan Tracy, and if unemployment is as wide spread and long lasting as it is here, then it is high time that the I.B.E.W. as a whole, at all levels from the local unions to the International Office started agitation for a 32-hour work week with 40-hours pay, or at the very least a 36-hour work week with 40-hours pay. I am sure all the men who have been out of work three or four months think we are way behind time in getting started on this so they can get their just share of what little work is available. These unemployed are our Brothers who pay just as much union dues and local and national taxes as we do, and their families eat just as much as ours do, so let's see that they get their share of the work and pay. Surely they are our Brothers, and just as surely we are "our Brother's keeper" and besides that it is our patriotic duty to our nation to maintain full employment, because as long as we have full employment we are in no danger of communism or socialism from within our own nation, but just as surely as the ranks of the unemployed grow likewise will communism grow in our beloved national Government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Brother Joe A. Verret, we are glad to report, has improved nicely and is

now back at his job as electrical inspector for the City of Port Arthur. Joe looks fine and feels better than any time in months; he had been off work over six months. At our last local union meeting Joe was elected business manager emeritus, as an expression of gratitude and appreciation for his meritorious service to L. U. 390 as business manager for about 17 years, and for his achievements benefiting all organized labor. His devotion to the cause of organized labor is recognized as having been above and beyond the demands of duty.

Brother Louis Koch, the 390 electrician who has risen to the position of job superintendent for the Lummus Co., and is on a job in Sweden was back in the states and home here on a two-months vacation. Of course his lovely wife Ruby is right with him all the time. In Sweden or at home; you can't get Louis to leave Ruby at home any more as he did when he went on the Borneo job!

Let's all put our shoulder to the wheel and start agitating for a 36-hour week with 40-hours pay!

C. REVERE SMITH, P. S.

• • •

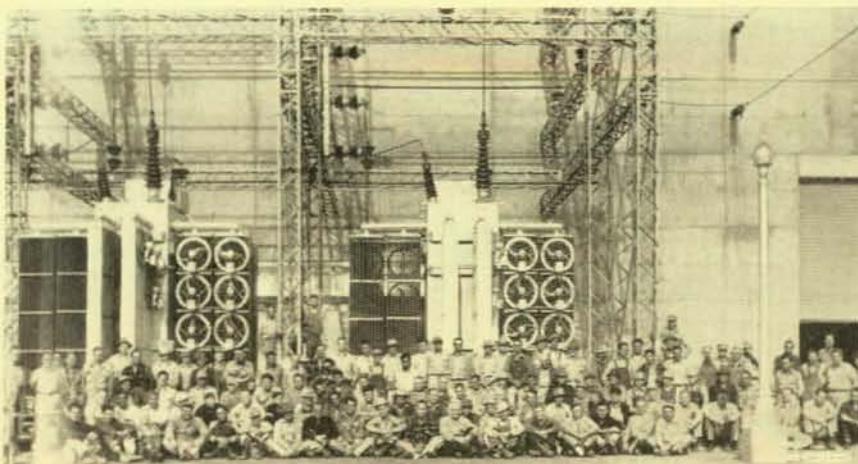
New Projects Needed For Bakersfield Local

L. U. 428, BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.—Construction men frequently puzzle certain professional people when these individuals inquire, "How long have you been working for your present employer?" and receive an answer of weeks to a few years in rare instances. I have always believed that they consider us a very poor financial risk, and cannot comprehend how a person can be financially stable depending on general construction work. If something new doesn't start soon in Bakersfield some of us will be inclined to agree with them.

The enclosed photograph of I.B.E.W. members on the Kern P.G. and E. Steam generating plant, furnished employment for many of our people for nearly three years. We are not sorry that it is completed but only regret that we have no other such project that will absorb all the members that were employed there. Two to three hundred electricians were employed there at one time through part of the construction of this plant.

The members of Local No. 428 are not over optimistic in expecting a large amount of new work in this area in the near future. We would certainly welcome a few new projects that would employ 50 or 100 of our members but are doubtful of attaining any such amount of work this year. It is therefore proper to dis-

Members Who Worked on Steam Generating Plant



Members of Local Union 428, Bakersfield, California, who worked on new Pacific Gas and Electric Company plant.

courage travelling members of other locals from expecting much assistance here for some time. We do wish to express our gratitude to many of the visiting Brothers who have assisted us in the past in manning these jobs.

I sincerely hope that in the next article that I submit to the JOURNAL, it will contain a more optimistic work program.

IVAN BEAVAN, B. M.

• • •

Local Views Film on Racial Discrimination

L. U. 435, WINNIPEG, MAN., CANADA—Local 435 had a good time out at our February meeting, at which there was a film shown on racial discrimination which had many good points and showed the narrowness of discrimination against color or religion.

It is well known by now in Winnipeg that there has been a strike going on for some four years, three months. Naturally I am referring to the two daily papers—*The Free Press* and *Tribune*. This strike has often made me wonder just how many true union men we have in Winnipeg, when the circulation of these non-union papers seems to have gone along on the same level rather than to have decreased. I wonder if, and it seems that, there has been, a lack of cooperation and sympathy toward the striking printers connected with these papers. From what I understand the printers are no longer asking you to go without your daily paper which seems an impossibility to so many. What they do want is to reach an agreement with the *Tribune*, this paper having the smaller circulation. Therefore, Brothers, they are asking those of you who subscribe to the *Tribune*, switch to

the *Free Press* until this agreement can be reached.

Let's give them our support and help to strengthen an already strong organization.

W. R. WILL, P. S.

• • •

Paper Mill Completed At Crossett, Ark.

L. U. 436, EL DORADO, ARK.—Due to the fact that our president, Brother A. D. Vestal through an oversight, (or some other form of "let the B. A. do it,") failed to appoint a press secretary, it has fallen the lot of the broad shouldered B. A. to bring news of L. U. 436 I.B.E.W. back into the WORKER. It has been quite some time since we have submitted any work for Brother J. Scott Milne's editing staff to do, so we sincerely hope this little news item doesn't stop the press.

Local Union 436, of El Dorado, Arkansas extends its thanks and deeply appreciates the cooperation of our visiting Brother members, who were working with us, during the construction of the paper mill addition at Crossett, Arkansas, for their efforts toward helping us better our working conditions and wage scale. We have been in quite a difficulty as to negotiating the amendments to our working agreement and as yet our troubles are not over, but when the next issue of the JOURNAL goes to press we hope we can say, "another job well done."

We have enclosed photographs so that our visiting Brothers who were working with us, may see what the finished product looks like. One is a close-up view of a D. C. motor generator set, driven by a 600 H.P. synchronous motor. In the background switch gear can be seen and a second motor generator set. This generator and switch room has a length of

190 feet, and as you can see, full of electrical equipment.

The second photograph shows the farther end of same room and the second generator set. In the bank of twelve small D. C. motors shown here, we wish to point to the fact, to I.B.E.W. members who were not on the job, that all the work in the photo from the concrete up, was performed by members of I.B.E.W. Also, the rigging for the unloading from the railroad cars, the handling, the setting, of all motors, generators, cubicles, transformers, etc., and the connection of the power thereto. Even to the flagging of the cranes and hoists used to handle such, was done by our members. The electrical contractor on the job was Allegheny Industrial Electric Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. At the peak of the job, the I.B.E.W. had 126 members at work there, of which half of that figure were visiting members from all parts of the country. At this time the job is almost completed.

The third photo shows the remaining I.B.E.W. workmen of L. U. 436 on the job, although several members of L. U. 436 were not present when the photo was made. We also wish that all members of I.B.E.W. who had worked on the job could have been present.

Although things at this present time in this jurisdiction are kind of slow, and the old bench at the hall is loaded, we are looking forward to a very bright future. Having in view a nice group of prospective construction. This will include a 30 million-dollar paper mill, a 54-room college dormitory, six-story office building, two new hospitals, hard wood mill, and an addition to a Pan-American oil refinery. At this time workers are clearing ground for the paper mill site, but it will be quite some time before there will be need of electrical workers on the job. We hope when all our work gets under way, we may be able to call for some help from our friends and "Tramp Brothers." We hope you will be hearing from L. U. 436 again soon.

A. O. HOBBS, B. M.

• • •

New Officers Elected At Jackson, Mississippi

L. L. 480, JACKSON, MISS.—Since our last letter, we have elected new officers for our local. Brother Lewis W. Spann was elected business manager again after four years' absence.

Our contractors have all formed an N. E. C. A. charter, and we are looking forward to it helping our local as well as the contractors. We negotiated a new contract in January, and got a 25 cent increase—12½ cents the first of April, and the other 12½ cents the first of July.

Members Who Worked on Arkansas Paper Mill



Reading from left to right, these members of L. U. 436, are: T. L. Dennis, electricians welder, E. L. Ellis, wireman, J. D. Ward, wireman, A. I. Baker, apprentice wireman, O. H. Simpson, wireman, Raymond Harrison, apprentice wireman, P. E. Ruple, wireman, W. E. Armstrong, wireman, R. A. Waller, wireman, Clyde Jeffcoats, wireman, Burl Bennett, wireman, G. G. Brown, wireman, J. K. Crowell, apprentice wireman, C. E. Parsons, wireman, A. C. Russell, wireman, Guy Post, wireman, G. E. Sweaza, wireman, T. L. Knox, electricians welder, Frank Thompson, wireman and steward, R. E. Bowers, apprentice wireman. Kneeling—E. P. Miller, foreman, and A. D. Vestal, foreman and president of L. U. 436. Below are interior views of completed job. Paper mill is at Crossett, Arkansas.

Our work is slow now and we have a few men loafing. We do have a couple of big jobs to look forward to—one is the Fertilizer Plant at Yazoo City to cost \$7,000,000. This job will have the latest equipment and we are looking for lots of good work.

We have just about finished all of our big jobs in Jackson, the new Coca Cola Bottling Plant, the new Clarion Ledger building, and the installation of the voting machine at the State Capitol. This last job was finished just in time for the session of the State Legislature. One of our members, Brother Joe Laird, is operating this machine. This is the first time the State of Mississippi has ever used one of our men, and we are very much pleased.

Mississippi has never gone much for unions. There is very little industry here, mostly farming and lumber. Our representatives in Congress vote against anything that helps the working man.

At our last meeting, one of our older members, Brother L. L. Billings, had the pleasure of initiating his son, L. L. Billings, Jr.

Brother Jimmy May of Vice President Barker's office was in Jackson and attended the meeting. We are always glad to have Brother May come to see us, and to have an opportunity to hear from him at our meetings.

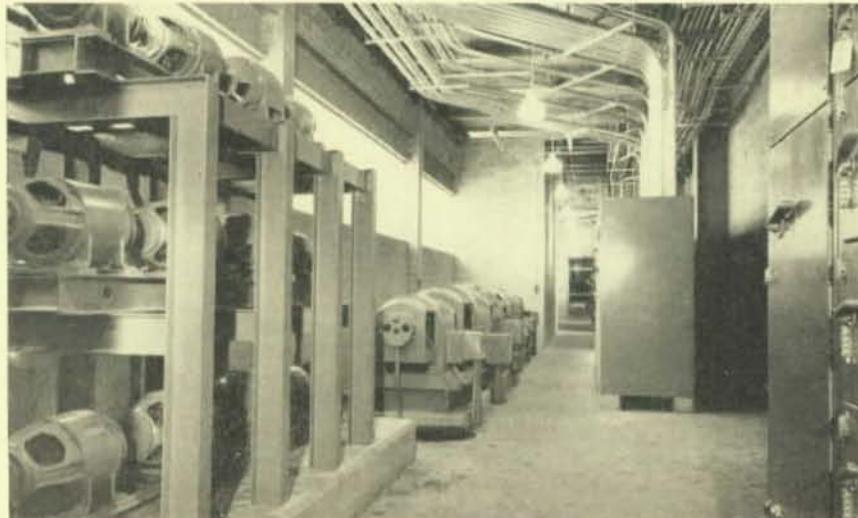
L. E. MATTHEWS, JR., P. S.

• • •

California Local Has Outstanding Keglers

L. U. 482, EUREKA, CALIF.—Enclosed is a picture of our bowling team which we are very proud of.

This is one of our contributions to



public relations of which labor is so lacking. This team is leading the commercial league at the present time. They have made a remarkable record of getting to the top. They are really doing a good job. It has

been a good advertisement for the local as well as labor as a whole for our team is the only one from labor in any of the leagues. They wear blue nylon shirts with their names on the front pockets, and on the backs of the

Father Initiates Son at Jackson, Mississippi



Brother L. L. Billings Sr., of Local Union 480, is shown initiating son, L. L. Billings Jr., into the local at recent ceremony.

shirts is embroidered "I.B.E.W. LOCAL UNION 482 of EUREKA, CALIFORNIA. A.F.L." in gold. This team is being coached by our recording secretary Art Kretner and doing a good job of it.

HENRY J. TORNWALL,
Secretary.

New Press Secretary Makes Bow in Journal

L. U. No. 504, MEADVILLE, PA.—Hello Brothers!

Don't faint or be too surprised, but this is really 504 trying to use a little space in our JOURNAL. Yes, I stuck my neck out on the Press Secretary appointment, so I will try to give a word for the Brothers of 504 for the time at least. No use to make resolutions, but hope the column is newsworthy and constructive. If you have news of any interest, please forward it and I will try to pass it on for publication.

Our meetings have been well attended in the past year, however we have plenty more chairs available, so let's fill them for better meetings and better conditions as a union.

Our meetings are held the second Wednesday of each month at 8:00 P.M., in Room 301 of the Labor Temple Building, Water Street, Meadville.

Our local has active members representing us on Building Trades, Central Labor, and Political League for Education, and things in general are going as well as can be expected.

It looks like with the coming of spring we may have more of our members working at home as we look into the immediate summer's construction. Hope the weather soon breaks.

Our hats off to Talon Slide Fast-

ener, American Viscose, Break Shoe, and other local manufacturers, along with our contractors' association, for the cooperation we have enjoyed in the past. Let's continue to work together for the betterment of everyone. Hope you brothers insist on Talon when you buy goods with slide fasteners.

We had a death in our jurisdiction recently (incidentally not one of our members), caused by a television tower erection beside a high voltage

primary. Let all of us take that necessary precaution to be safe.

Are you registered to vote? Are the members of your family registered? Let's do our part at the coming elections—VOTE.

Some of our members are not receiving the JOURNAL. Please send your secretary or myself your correct mailing address and we will try to assist if we can.

Well, since the "Mighty Mo" is off the bar and Rita is a mama, I will have to hear from you Brothers for more news.

RALPH MOUNT, P. S.

• • •

Mobile to Get New Apartment-Hotel

L. U. 505, MOBILE, ALA.—Well, boys and girls, here it is another month and time to get off this piece to the JOURNAL. A month may seem to be a long time, but somehow it doesn't seem so long to me, or to anyone else who has to have any particular thing or job to do at a certain time each month. Some how or other the time just seems to be on you before you realize it, and then you have to rush things along to make the deadline.

Speaking of deadlines, I have often wondered how a column writer for newspapers or news syndicates, manages to get in a column a day, seven days a week. Material for their stories, and their "stuff" must be of

A Group of California Bowlers



The bowling team of Local Union 482, Eureka, Calif. From left to right: Harold Johanson, William Long, Willard Nelson (Captain), L. S. Beattie, Jr., E. L. (Red) Hoover. Team has rolled some good scores.

a nature as to hold something of interest to all their readers. I surely have enough trouble getting this together, with what news I think will interest those who do read it, other than myself. Well, all that I can say is, that they have my sympathy, and best wishes.

Well, everybody, Mobile is adding something new to her repertoire—an apartment hotel. It is being built here by the Ryan Park Apartments Inc. and will be a ten-story job, consisting of 108 efficiency apartments, 36 apartments of one bedroom each. Foster & Creighton of Nashville and Mobile are the builders, and J. Platt Roberts & Co., the architects. Total cost will be \$1,250,000 and I am told there will be a couple of pent houses atop the building.

Work has been started on both the Mobile infirmary and the Providence Hospital. Both these jobs will run well over a million and a half dollars each. G. R. Wood Co. of Mobile has been successful bidder on the electrical work on both these projects. But, listen Brothers, please do not start down this way prospecting, as we have men on the bench that will have to be located first. Then if we need any help, Brother Shannon our business manager will put out a call.

The Ruberoid Company of Mobile, is adding a paper mill unit to their roofing plant. This project is almost complete. In fact they expect to be making paper by the first of April.

Brother Shannon our able business manager has been appointed chairman of the A.F. of L. organized labor division of the 1950 Red Cross Drive, and he is very busy these days, putting over this drive.

Organized labor in the state is getting down to business to select a labor ticket for the coming May primary. The A.F. of L. and C.I.O. and independent unions, all get together around the conference table and work hand-in-hand in the matter. Everything is forgotten but the job of letting the "big guys" know that labor can and will work together for a common cause.

There is something in the wind around old Mobile these days, and it is big, very big. But, just now I can't put my finger on it. But when I am able to run it down and get the information on this thing, I will let you know.

All I can tell you about it now is that the Alabama Power Company, has built a substation on Blakely Island across the river from Mobile, with an output of 110,000 volts. U.S. Steel has taken over or is in the process of taking over the Theodore Munitions Loading Site, used during the war by Uncle Sam as a deep water loading and unloading area. Turner Terminals a long neglected docking wharf for sea-going vessels,

in the southern area of the port of Mobile, has been negotiated for by U. S. Steel. So from this scanty information it looks like the \$50,000,000 project that has been rumored, is in the making. This is to be part of U.S. Steel's program to initially process South American ore here in Mobile, and then ship via water to Birmingham for final processing. Remember this is in the rumor stage just now. I could be wrong.

Getting back to column writers, how many of you who read this, are readers of columnist Erich Brandeis? Well, remember reading his story about the book called, "The Road Ahead," America's creeping Revolution, by John T. Flynn. Mr. Flynn's thought-provoking book is attracting wide attention. Over 200,000 copies have been run off the press to date. I have read it, and I advise every man, woman and child in America to read it very carefully and thoroughly. The book names names, rips off disguises and shows dramatically and forcefully how socialism can be advanced under a number of different disguises. Let's keep free enterprise and let me ask all to please read this book. It will open your eyes. And will supply plenty of food for thought.

While we are on the subject of reading here is something I ran across in the I and N magazine.

DON'T FORGET—

"True courtesy is never merely neutral. It is not enough that one be not impolite; to be truly heart-warming, courtesy must be positive and do much more than merely 'meet half-way.' The absence of a frown is good, but a friendly smile is even better."

PERCY E. JOHNSON, P. S.

• • •

Brother John Raymond Gives Montreal Talk

L. U. 568, MONTREAL, QUE., CANADA—At our last meeting held on March 15th, we had the privilege of listening to our International Vice-President Brother John H. Raymond. Besides answering questions pertaining to the Constitution, he gave us an outline of the activities and wage scales of our locals across Canada. By keeping in mind our increase of 15 cents coming up on the first of April we can consider ourselves here in Montreal in the upper bracket with \$1.50 per hour, as far as the electrical industry is concerned in Canada.

Our Business Manager Brother W. Chartier is also to be complimented on the successful negotiation of our 40-hour week contract. That is some-

thing all of us had been wanting for a long time.

Our devoted Brother and chairman, W. T. Deveau and our Business Manager W. Chartier were also elected delegates to attend the progress meeting to be held in Hamilton, Ontario, on May 26 and 27.

We are also happy to report an increase in our membership over last month. Twenty-two new members were initiated.

Although some of our Brothers, including myself, had a compulsory vacation this past winter, we are glad to report some renewed activities in the trade and most of our members are now busily engaged.

Incidentally, with reference to our American counterpart (journeymen or wiremen) contemplating coming to work in Canada, please remember to work in Canada, you must work at least for one year in this province before you can obtain your license, and journeymen's pay; and that is regardless of how much knowledge and experience you already possess pertaining to our trade.

I want to remind all our Brothers that the regular meeting is held every third Thursday. This coming meeting will see the election of delegates to attend the International Convention to be held in Miami, Florida. These regular monthly meetings are held for a purpose, and it is all in your favor to know what is happening in your local.

Whether you have a complaint or a compliment to make, your monthly meeting is the time and place to voice your opinions. We had a good attendance last time. Let's keep it up.

As a closing remark I would like to point out that this is my first report for our local and remember that I will always be open for criticism or suggestions.

LOUIS G. THERIAULT, P. S.

• • •

Politics Goes to Fore At Orlando, Florida

L. U. 606, ORLANDO, FLA.—While most of you folks are taking it easy and waiting for warm weather and baseball time, we are busy on the "Get Out and Vote" campaign. Brother Eric Sahlberg, who is doing a bang-up job, is chairman of our Labor's Educational and Political League. They meet twice a week in committee meetings and nail you every time they see you. We have our local organization, which had to get going before the national organization. As we have only a Democratic Party here, our primary election results in May send the winner to the Senate in Washington. To encourage registrations, we put all the names in a hat for everybody who has registered and

at the drawing we will give a \$25.00 prize. So far, about everyone has registered to date. As a suggestion, some of you sister locals might try this.

Our work situation has been fair this winter. Although we have had a few of our local Brothers on the bench all of the time, by rotating, they have all lost only about two months work in the past year.

We are just finishing two large frozen concentrated orange juice plants; one for the Minute Maid Corporation by Garvin Electric Company, and the other, the Winter Garden Citrus Products Co-op., by Wilson Bros. Electric Co. of Winter Haven.

In closing, I would like to say if you have any friends or relatives down here, please get on them to get out and vote in May.

JOHN MILLER, P. S.

• • •

Relates a Story With a Moral

L. U. 613, ATLANTA, GA.—My personal history can't be of any interest to a half million electricians, but I recollect one incident of my boyhood which contains enough humor and common sense to make one believe it is readable and worth relating here.

My dad was a country boy and was raised in the livery stable business. Although he brought up a large family within Atlanta's city limits he always owned enough land to justify keeping a mule. I learned to plow when I was so small I had to bridle the mule off a step ladder.

Once he sent my three brothers and me to a field he had plowed and laid off for planting peanuts. We got into a row about which one should drive the mule, and settled it by handing the guano distributor and two of us taking a rein, one on each side of the furrow.

When the old man arrived on the scene, we had zig-zagged furrows all over the field and dumped the guano on the ground. We two drivers had the mule yanked to his hind legs, pawing the air, and the other brother was throwing rocks at him. The youngest was hiding in a clump of honey suckle vines eating the seed peanuts.

After my dad had straightened out the gear and plowed around to calm the mule he whacked our posteriors with a plow line and lectured us about like this.

"That mule cost me money and I ain't gonna have him ruined. No three men can drive one mule, much less three fool young 'uns. He's got sense enough to follow the furrow and all you've got to do is have sense enough to follow the mule. If he don't work to suit me, I'll sell him and buy an-

other one. You can just finish eating them peanuts because tomorrow you're going to plant cotton right here. Now one of you get between them handles and let's get this guano in the ground."

Well, we chopped and plowed and picked cotton all summer and fall. He showed us a stack of twenty-dollar bills after he sold the cotton and the mule. We each got a pair of new breeches and that was all. Every spring thereafter he'd buy a wild young mule that I'd be afraid to get in the same lot with today. He'd make us break that mule, train him to work and raise another crop of cotton. When I reached the advanced age of 14 he bought out a dairy and really put us to work.

Now I don't mean to infer that our business manager is of jackass lineage when I say his lot is similar to that of my father's mule. It costs us money to keep him. He has been trained to follow the furrow that is laid out in our Constitution and By-laws. If he balks let's check his gear. A lump under the collar pad may be chafing his shoulder, or the single tree could be bumping his hocks. A punch under the tail with a hoe handle will just start him kicking. A good mule may step out of the traces occasionally, but he will step back in after a few steps. Yanking his lines and throwing rocks will make him buck and snort if he has any spirit. An old plug will stand for anything, but he ain't worth a dern for plowing.

Now, I haven't been kicked by our mule. I'm just worried about this year's crop. The harvest may be peanuts, but eating peanuts is better than chopping the contractor's cotton.

Let's get about 800 hands off the plow lines and let the mule have his head. If he gets ornery we can always start breaking in a new one.

O. B. CRENSHAW, P. S.

• • •

Seek Low Rent Housing At Roanoke, Virginia

L. U. 637, ROANOKE, VA.—News as usual is a scarce item in this part of "Ole Virginny" but we'll try to think of a few lines to let the Brothers know that we're still alive and kicking (in fact we were kicking about the news, the weather and most any other good subject that comes to mind).

The Local Building Trades Council has carried forward a campaign recently to insure the completion of plans for low rent Public Housing projects in Roanoke. Brother Robinson, our business manager, along with the business managers of several other crafts here have given generously of their time and effort to see

that these housing projects were not scuttled by selfish interests. We feel sure that these projects will be a benefit to our community and I think that we can feel an honest glow of pride in the civic interest that our representatives of organized labor are showing.

Local 637 was mighty proud to have had Brother Gordon M. Freeman with us at our regular meeting of March 11. Brother Freeman made an interesting and highly informative talk about numerous topics of current interest. We're hoping that Brother Freeman will be able to visit us again in the near future.

Speaking of that meeting reminds me that here for the last several months our local has been doing itself right proud in regard to meetings. We've been having large turnouts, and some very interesting meetings.

We're planning a banquet and ceremony in the near future to present certificates to the Brothers who have recently completed their apprenticeships. I'm hoping to get some nice pictures of the festivities to send to the JOURNAL.

We would like to extend our condolences to Brother W. T. Smoot, our vice president, over the loss of his father recently. We know that Brother Smoot feels deeply his loss and we share with him his bereavement.

J. F. HATFIELD, P. S.

• • •

Mortgage-Burning Party Is a Huge Success

L. U. 649, ALTON, ILL.—When we members voted to throw a party commemorating the final payment on our building, we expected a fair turnout, but to everyone's surprise the turnout was so terrific it was all we could do to squeeze all of our Brothers and their guests inside the hall. The party was a huge success and the biggest turnout in the history of Local Union 649. All members and their guests were invited and an estimated 400 to 500 attended. Local Union 1 was well represented and several members of various other locals were on hand to help celebrate the occasion.

The party was held at the V.F.W. Hall in Woodriver. The hall was beautifully decorated. The head table contained a centerpiece of colorful flowers and in the background were bouquets sent by local contractors. The committee responsible for making the party such a success were Business Agent Wilbur Plumb, President Robert Noble and Brother Don Nicholson. Dinner was served at 7:30 and following this, speakers were introduced by Brother Nicholson, who acted as Master of Ceremonies. The first speaker was Earl Linkogle,

Mayor of Alton, one of our old-time members. Mayor Linkogle replied that he was indeed honored to be a member of our local and extended his heartiest congratulations on our progress and success. Following Mayor Kinkogle's address, our Business Agent Wilbur Plumb, Assistant Business Agent James Yates and various other officers and local contractors gave talks, welcoming the crowd and congratulating us on our progress throughout the year. This was followed by a floor show composed of selected professional talent and was enjoyed by all. After the floor show the members and their wives danced to the music of Eph Green's orchestra until the wee hours of the morning.

To the Entertainment Committee, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and other responsible for their donated help, we wish to express our thanks for a wonderful evening.

So with the burning of the mortgage, may we continue to plow forward in the future as in the past so that each one of us may be as proud then as we are now of our progress and achievements.

JOSEPH A. BOEDEKER, P. S.

• • •

Union Label Viewed as Vital to Unionism

L. U. 667, PUEBLO, COLO.—As most of you know, or should realize, we are now entering a crucial period—a time when, if ever, we should be "union minded." We cannot expect the world to be handed to us on a silver platter, nor can we expect something for nothing. We are now in a period when we must stick together and help one another, and one of the ways to accomplish this is through *Union Labels*. If we but take time from our selfish interests and look at the world as a whole, we will truly have to use "rose colored glasses"—if it is to look good to us. We have had a period of several years when things have come our way fairly easily. Now, the picture is fast changing. To hold what we have gained during this period, and to make further progress, we must, each one as an individual, become *union conscious*, not only in our working conditions, but in our everyday living. And, that is where the power of the union label will help us all. Therefore, I would like to enter here an article written by one of our local Brothers as follows:

Union and the Label

Let the union and the label get shoved out. Where will you be? What will you get for your future? Do not kid yourself, the forces of our time are out to destroy organized labor, and it is up to you, each and every

Presenting Pins at Hazleton, Pa.



Joseph W. Liggett (right), international vice-president of the Third District, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is shown making pin presentations to members of Local 686 for long and loyal service. The men and their length of service are as follows: Seated, left to right: Charles Maurer (25); Howard Schneider (20); August Raetz (25). Standing—Nicholas Gennero (15); Carl Heastand (15); John Rinkus (15); Harry Stevens (20); Carl W. Smith (30); Henry W. Steibing, president of Local 686 and Mr. Liggett. The presentations were made during the annual dinner program.

brother and sister, to get on organized labor's side to hold the line. Your loyalty to your organization and your fellow workers is measured by the support you give to the union movement. Do not let anything destroy that which we have.

This is a battle for human rights; our men and women need your help, and do not forget you need theirs. You may think you are sitting on top of the world, but do not forget that it takes help to stay there. Therefore, you as individuals must do something about it. What? Just this; I suggest that you check your own daily life and economic freedom. Do you suggest and buy union label? Do you look for the union shop card and the union button? Do you buy strictly 100 per cent union?

That, Brothers and Sisters is the only way in which we can hold the line. When we buy 100 per cent union each and everyone of us, our power will be felt, and instead of destroying organized labor the powers and forces of our time and future times will respect us and accept us as men and women worthy of the ideals and standards which we have fought for.

CARL SHOPE,
Chairman of the Union
Label Committee

Truly brothers and sisters, I believe that if one and all would endeavor

and strive for 100 per cent union label, card and button, we would have a much easier row to hoe in the future.

Let's all buy union—we cannot go wrong.

D. E. HEDLUND, P. S.

• • •

Service Pins Given Eight at Hazleton, Pa.

L. U. 686, HAZLETON, PA.—Service pins were awarded to eight members of Local 686, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL), during the annual dinner program held Saturday night in the Hotel Altamont, which was attended by 140 members and guests.

The recipients are listed in the photo with their length of service in the local organization.

Congressman Daniel Flood delivered the principal address in which he touched lightly on a number of items of legislation which concern the anthracite region.

He forecast that the Avoca airport upon completion will rank second to none in the country. He also stated that a considerable sum has been approved for the Hazleton municipal airport and extensive work is due to be completed on this project during 1950. This item was of great interest

to the electrical workers since much wiring will be necessary once the airport moves into the operation phase.

Flood said John L. Lewis is a great symbol of labor leadership despite the broad opposition he faces in his aspirations for increased benefits for the UMWA.

The speaker asserted that had a GOP Congress been returned, several amendments were to be offered for more stringent measures in the Taft-Hartley Act. He advised unions to clean out the radical element to give labor a general face value.

Joseph W. Liggett, International Vice President, spoke briefly, first reviewing the unions' history and then lauding the present personnel for their cooperative attitude.

Also speaking on the program were: Chairman Ellsworth Smith, Henry Steibing as toastmaster, Henry McFarland, Philip Farrara, international representative; Robert R. Reeser, business manager; Atty. James L. Borne. Delegates from several remote points were introduced to the assemblage.

Floral gifts were sent through the courtesy of Paul Raymond, Diamond avenue florist.

A seven-act floor show followed the program. Dancing concluded the affair with music being furnished by Al Mumaw's orchestra.

HENRY A. STEIBING, Pres.

• • •

Local Members Guests Of Gary Contractors

L. U. 697, GARY AND HAMMOND, IND.—Members of our apprentice class of L. U. 697 were guests of the Electrical Contractors Association, March 30, at a supper at one of our fine eating places. The entertainment was very splendid and the supper all that could be desired.

Our Executive Board, chairman and business manager and the contractors were present and the evening sped all too swiftly for all of us.

We have a mighty fine group of young Americans in our apprentice group and we can be proud to have them carry on the union principles that the IBEW and L. U. 697 stand for. As we old-timers drop out of the picture these "cubs" of ours will fill our places.

They are given good training here at Hammond "Tech" school under the tutoring of Mr. Holloway, one of our members, an electrical education that a lot of us older "guys" could not get except in the school of hard knocks.

Another of our members has answered the call of the grim reaper. He is Norman S. Oltz. It is with deep sorrow and regret that we record his passing.

How wonderful to know that spring

is here at last and that we can soon take off the heavies and go to work in our shirt sleeves again.

Our work prospects look good for the future.

The boys of our bowling teams report a grand time as guests of the Cleveland L. U. 38. The gracious courtesy of Local 38 boys was of the finest and their wonderful hospitality could not be surpassed and the memory of the occasion will live long in the annals of Local Union 697's bowlers.

Harry Amstien, chairman of our outfit, named these teams of Local 697 attending the tournament, Dooley St. Arnand, Tri-City Electric, Kroll Electric, Sweeney Electric and last but not least, our 25-Year Club team which notwithstanding the creaky joints and the graying hair, really made a good showing. The scores of the various teams are not yet available but I will try and have them in my next letter.

Aside from the good sport of bowling, I believe the opportunity for us to get acquainted with teams from all over the country—all fellow IBEW men and the good fellowship engendered as a result, is alone worth all the effort to make these tournaments a success. Our bowling league will have its spring banquet at Vogel's Restaurant in Robertsdale on May 20. Those wishing to attend please contact Harry Amstien.

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

• • •

Fort Lauderdale Local Reports Steady Growth

L. U. 728, FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.—This report from Local 728 is long overdue, for it has been a very long time since anything under our name has appeared in the JOURNAL. However remiss we may be in this department, we have not been idle and Local 728 has shown a steady growth, especially during the years following the Second World War. We are still a comparatively small local with less than 200 members, but we are looking forward to and planning for the time when our membership will be doubled or tripled.

Ft. Lauderdale, as well as Hollywood, Pompano, Dania, Hallandale and Davie, which cities comprise our jurisdiction, are fortunate in their location on the lower Florida east coast and all are enjoying a tremendous growth. We too have dreams of growing and to having in the not too distant future a home we may call our own. In this connection I wish to extend to our next door neighbors to the south, Local 349, Miami, the heartiest congratulations of Local 728 in their recently erected and truly magnificent new home. I was afforded the pleasure of attending

their dedication in company with our genial Business Manager H. J. (Pop) Munson and H. J. Junior, and to have heard the excellent addresses by President Tracy, Senator Pepper, our own Vice President Barker and others. Their new home really has everything and represents a high quality of vision, planning and just plain hard work.

No report from this locality would be complete without a word about the one and only J. H. Gilbert, our former business manager, whom a very great many of you know. Jim has been refusing to run regularly, when election time came around, but the last time he made it stick and retired for a well-earned rest. The whole I.B.E.W. owes a great deal to men like Jim who made the way so much easier for those of us who follow. I might add that his speech remains just as "vigorous" as ever, and the sign still hangs on his wall stating that he would attend to all the "cussing" so that it might be done "right."

I enclose a picture taken at a buffet supper and dance we enjoyed last January 12, and which was attended by approximately 275 persons, including members, their wives and friends. Chairman F. C. Larkin, who was ably assisted by Brothers C. Bjorkman, A. S. Trulson, J. Beckett, T. Weygant, Sr., W. L. Henderson and Business Manager Munson, put on a well-planned and well-conducted party which was greatly enjoyed by all who attended.

Well, it is nearing the time for primary elections in our state, and we shall deserve the type of (mis) representation we receive if we fail not only to register and vote but to use all the influence we possess in the support of the candidates who are favorable to us.

T. C. BYERS, ACTING P. S.

• • •

Public Opinion Must Be A Regulated Force

L. U. 760, KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Force, unregulated or ill-regulated, is not only wasted in the void, like that of gun-powder burned in the open air, and steam unconfined by science; but, striking in the dark, and its blows meeting only the air, they recoil, and bruise itself. It is thus destruction and ruin. It is the volcano, the earthquake, the cyclone—not growth and progress. It is Polymenus blinded, striking at random, and falling headlong among the sharp rocks by the impetus of his own blows.

The blind force of the people, commonly referred to as PUBLIC OPINION, is a force that must be economized, and also managed. It must be REGULATED BY INTELLECT. Intellect is to the people and the peo-

ple's force, what the slender needle of the compass is to the ship.

Tyrants, both in governments and in business, use the force of the people to chain and subjugate—that is to bind the yoke more securely upon them. How often has it been true that the spirit of liberty and innovation has been reduced by the bayonet (many of the Brothers of the early days of labor unions can testify of this).

The press and the radio news commentators are constantly howling public opinion is thus or so. Now I would like for us, the public that is thus so often quoted, to take a few minutes of thought. Just who is this John Q. Public? If we will give this question the right amount of thought we shall see that John Q. Public, so often quoted by these propagandists who are controlled and paid by our worst enemies, is the common working man, you and me, the fellows who sweat it out on the battlefields, in the shops, in the fields, in construction of buildings and factories. The very same guys who founded this country, who bring the wealth of the country out of the earth and convert it into capital. Now evidently someone is trying to hoodwink us! Do they still think we are dumb enough to think that we ought to be against ourselves? By what logic? Brothers, we are organized into unions so that the brute force of our people can be regulated by intellect and economized. It is thus that we shall ultimately achieve the goal for which our elder brothers (founders of the unions) were sighting at. We have, and still are making progress toward that goal. The Labor's League For Political Education is one of those steps, in the direction that we are going.

The American Medical Association is trying by propaganda costing millions of dollars, which they have widely circulated through schools, churches, clubs, to mold public opinion. The force of the people against a National Health Insurance program. Let these words be a warning against their subtle attack against us. We are under obligation to advise and instruct each other in all matters that pertain to our common welfare. Let us therefore not be lax in doing our duty one to another.

It has come to my attention that one of the anointed of BIG Business (Luce, boss of *Fortune* and *Time* magazines; who is the husband of Clare Booth Luce—who served as Congresswoman from Connecticut) supports health insurance. The article I refer to was put into the *Congressional Record* by Congressman A. J. Biemiller (D., Wis.), leader of the fight for the bill on the House side. *Fortune* declares that the majority of the American People are

Florida Members in Gala Attire



Members of Local Union 728, Fort Lauderdale, showing the Executive Board and the Entertainment Committee. Back row: Business Manager, H. J. Munson Sr.; F. C. Larkin; T. C. Byers; C. Bjorkman; Chas. Helton; T. Weygant Sr.; R. Mainguy. Front row: H. W. Jacobson; R. P. Waters; W. L. Henderson; A. S. Trulson; E. B. Hall; J. H. Beckett.

unable to secure adequate medical care except at a "tremendous financial sacrifice." In fact, it cites figures of the AMA to show that 80 percent of the population "cannot afford to pay the costs of a major chronic illness." "The threat of medical costs looms over the average American family in a truly sinister way," it adds.

Labor! Awaken! Let's become aware of who we are! We are "the public" whose opinions are held in such high esteem. Hence, let us regulate and control that vast and powerful force which is inherently our own.

There are a number of the Brothers on the sick list and I would like here to let them know that we miss them on the job and are thinking of their welfare. Brother Frank Stephens and Brother Disney are two who are on my mind as I now write. I wish you a speedy recovery and an early return to your job. Brother Morris I would like to send a word of cheer to you, and wish you all the best and an early and complete recovery from your operations, may you live long and be there to help old Gabriel blow his horn. Sincerely we wish you the very best.

CLARENCE T. CREEKMORE, P. S.

• • •

Chattanooga Local Has Bright Future

L. U. 846, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Maybe I had better introduce 846, as we have had very little publicity. We are a local of approximately 1,000 members in the TVA area. We now have contracts covering the Chatta-

nooga Electric Power Board, Cleveland Electric System, Tri-State Electric Cooperative, Etowah Utilities, Sequatchie Valley Electric Cooperative, Duck River Electric Cooperative, Middle Tennessee Electric Membership Corporation, Volunteer Electric Cooperative, Winchester Light and Power, Stewart Manufacturing Company and approximately 250 members with TVA. We also have two tree trimming companies known as J. I. Brown tree experts of South Pittsburgh, Tennessee, and B. M. Weaver tree experts of Chattanooga, Tennessee. These two companies trim right of ways for overhead lines. We furnish all men to contractors doing work for any company, cooperative or utility with whom we have working agreements.

We have been very fortunate in keeping our members off the beach. The future looks promising for our local.

Our Business Manager, H. N. Bell and his assistant, Walter (Tubby) Hermann are overworked organizing surrounding territories. They have received extra good cooperation from these territories.

Here in Chattanooga we have been going strong to keep in pace with the demand for electricity. Thousands of homes are being heated by electricity. It has required many new substations and feeder lines to supply these homes and new industrial plants. Thanks for the cheap TVA rates on power.

We often see a familiar face around the local union home again. It is that of Al Wright, International Representative. Most of us remember him years ago when we had labor trouble

here. Anyone knowing of his work in organized labor could never forget him. Welcome back Al.

If any of you drifting Brothers come through here, stop by and have a chat with us. Our meetings are the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month. Our home is located at 616 Lindsay Street.

How many of you Brothers are wearing your Labor League for Political Education pins? We have been forced in this fight, so let's fight. A little here helps a lot there. Vote and encourage your friends to vote.

C. R. WHITE, P. S.

• • •

Brother Is Named to Building Trades Council

L. U. 861, LAKE CHARLES, LA.—We are confident that all the travelers who have worked in this jurisdiction in the past will be interested in learning that Brother George Rivette was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Darrell H. Blair as business manager and financial secretary and treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council. In an election held last January George was unopposed which makes it obvious that other trades in this locality think as highly of him, and of his interest in labor, as we do.

We are proud of you, George, and we wish you every success.

Not so long ago we were fortunate in that our city officials appointed Brother Jack Eaves city electrical inspector. Since his appointment our city limits have been extended and now there is far too much work for one man to take care of. We are hoping that if it becomes necessary for the city to employ an assistant they will choose another member of our local. We believe that a man who understands our trade and our brotherhood can unquestionably perform the duties of an inspector with less friction on all sides than anyone this city or any other city could find.

The Cit-Con Oil Refinery, mentioned in the March JOURNAL, is under a full head of steam. We are very happy to report that the maintenance department is 100 percent I.B.E.W.

For about the last two months, work in this area has been something most of us just talked about. We had men on the bench and plenty of 'em. Our business manager was bird-dogged more during this period than ever before. It gave him the opportunity, however, to buy almost every member a cup of coffee and there were some of us who got to him for more than one.

Large sections of our nation are still having a touch of winter but down here spring has definitely moved in to stay. Work increases

with the coming of spring, as always, and now all our members are employed. At present the future looks bright enough that we are confident there will be enough work breaking to absorb our members as they complete their present assignments.

VERNON C. VAUGHN, P. S.

• • •

Urge Serious Thought On Pension Problems

L. U. 953, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—Here we are breaking into print again, for the purpose of conveying to you Brother readers some of our ideas, and that, relative to our general welfare. Now be it understood, that these articles are not written to stir up a storm of controversy or to enhance our own position as Electrical Workers but to consider thoughtfully and calmly, some of the trends of events, in our national, social and economic American life. In fine we want to criticize constructively, some of the things we have done, some of the things we are now doing and last but not least, some of those things we are leaving undone.

It seems to me that the one great issue now before us, for consideration, is the old, old one of "divide and conquer," as for instance the clamor for pensions by each of the trades and labor groups. We want to think about this because it seems to me the greatest inroads into our unity, have been made here. Let us think a moment about the recent pension movement among the C.I.O. Steel Workers, who now claim that the company pays them a pension of \$100.00 a month after age of 65, and a certain number of years of service, but as we examine this pension plan, we cannot but notice that this \$100.00 a month is after Social Security pensions. So, we see an old-timer in the steel industry retired, and he and his wife drawing \$80.00 a month from their Social Security and \$20.00 from the company—quite a long way from \$100.00 a month from the company, isn't it. But still they receive \$100.00 a month and we have been led to believe that the company pays them \$100.00 a month. Now herein lies the great danger for us. Controversy and strife between working people for this group feels that its union being what it is, we should have more than the \$100.00 a month; and still another group being highly specialized feel that their pension should be still more than that, and so on and on. We know very well the old line, "divide and conquer," get 'em fighting among themselves.

Now let us consider this pension plan under our present Social Security Law, which to our way of thinking is the greatest and most beneficial law ever enacted for the work-

ing people of America, but we the people have not done our part in making it work as it was intended to work for the benefit of all the people. Now, let's see what we have not done in this respect. First, we let our Congress, without any protest from organized labor or the people, set aside the yearly increase of the Social Security tax for old age and retirement. I am sure you all understand the original law, providing that one percent of all earned income up to \$3000.00 be withheld for this very purpose, the second year one and one-half percent of all earned income up to \$3000.00 be withheld, the third year two percent be withheld, the fourth year two and one-half percent and so on progressively up to five percent from the employer and five percent from the employee. All this has been set aside and nullified with no protest from the people until the first of this year 1950, when the Congress raised the Social Security tax to one and one-half percent and recognized the need for making the program of greater benefit for more people and it is a sad commentary, on organized labor as a whole, that they had no plan and apparently no interest in the Social Security plan for all the people. Our pardon, you see we were so busy fighting for our own group that we overlooked it. Again the old "divide and conquer—keep 'em fighting among themselves." But the fact remains that the Social Security tax withheld was raised to one and one-half percent as of January 1st, 1950. Why, well just maybe so that the Big Steel Industries will not have to pay out so much on their \$100.00 a month pension plan, for if the Social Security pension can be edged up to \$100.00 a month, from where we stand it looks like big steel will be in the clear—no pensions at all to pay??

The second great mistake we made in the Social Security Law is that we permitted Congress again, without a word of protest from us—organized labor and the people, to let all Social Security tax money withheld flow into the general fund of our National Treasury from whence it is practically lost to the purpose for which the tax was levied, and as a result, we hear many politicians talking over the air and otherwise as if they the politicians and the Government were actually giving us something for nothing. The third mistake we made, we permitted the Social Security fund to set up under an actuary basis which because of the great amount of money involved just won't work that way. With the millions of working American people paying into the fund weekly or monthly, there just is not a place in the world to invest so great an amount of capital, and if we insist

upon this actuary basis, we soon shall destroy the market for investment capital now used by our insurance companies who operate on that basis.

Now in conclusion, may we just say that we believe whole-heartedly in this Social Security plan, that it can, and must be made to work better for all the people of America. We believe that the Social Security tax should flow into the pension fund treasury set up under civil service apart from politics. We now have a pension department, it needs revamping badly, but can be made to serve all the people if we have the desire to do it. We believe that these funds can and should be paid out monthly or semi-monthly to those elderly people who are on retirement and those survivors who need it so badly. Surely my friends a plan now in operation like this one is that can pay an average pension of \$26.00 a month, on one percent of Social Security tax now withheld can also pay \$52.00 a month on two percent tax or \$78.00 on three percent or \$104.00 on four percent or \$130.00 on five percent social security. We believe that it can and must be done, for the best interest of our beloved America. We believe that this whole Social Security plan, must be taken out of politics, that the Social Security must be upped to five percent of all earned income up to \$5000.00 a year and that the funds from this tax flow into the treasury of the pension department, which shall be administered by a civil service commissioner under the civil service for the good of all the people of America. This is a must, especially for us as a part of organized labor and I believe that it should be a part of our plan for Political Education, so that we might have a chance to elect those men to office who will serve all the people of America, and it looks more and more like our best bet is to look for such men without our own ranks, for the present crop of politicians in Washington have wandered far afield. By the way better send along a couple of bucks to hold those boys who are directing our drive for political education of the people, that's the way to get some one in office, who has some real interest in the general welfare.

Well things in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, are not bad at all. Not too much work at present due to season of course, but we believe work of all nature will be looking up now shortly, and when that red-breasted fellow arrives to stay, we all ought to be regularly working, until then, oh yes, look out for that fellow working next to you, you will never know how much you need him and depend upon him, until, well who said, love one another—remember?

WALLACE L. RUDD, P. S.

Telephone Local Gains 5% Raise and Holidays

L. U. 1062, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Negotiations between The Peninsular Telephone Company and Local Union 1062 were concluded in February with the Union obtaining a five percent raise and three weeks paid vacation for employees with 15 years service and over. Negotiations were held jointly with the telephone group of Local Union 108 also Local Union 1285 and Local Union 1627. At this time we would like to welcome Local Union 1627 into the I.B.E.W.

At our February meeting delegates were nominated for the Florida State Federation of Labor Convention to be held in Pensacola, Fla. and also the International Convention to be held in Miami, Florida. The delegates to the Florida State Convention are Miss Mary Quinn and Mrs. Sarah Schwab. Delegates to the International Convention are Mrs. Virginia Briggs and Mrs. Rebie Adney, President.

LENEVE ROOPP, P. S.

• • •

Baltimore Local Has Well Attended Meeting

L. U. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.—"Semper Paratus," Brothers, here is that 1383 Scribe again. Wondering what these two words mean? Well, I'll tell you. The Coast Guard's motto is "Semper Paratus" meaning "Always Prepared," and fellows when they chose that motto they really knew what they were doing, because down by Curtis Creek anything can happen.

Now to get on with my report. As of this writing, the situation is no better than last month, and with the fiscal year ending on June 30th I do hope to give you a more cheerful report in the next letter.

The regular meeting was attended by a large body of members who were interested in having their dues paid up on time. E. J. Kohli had his job under control by having the Brothers line up one at a time, in this case they cooperated and created no disturbance during the meeting which yours truly conducted in pretty quick time to enable most of the boys to get home in time to watch the television boxing show.

Now fellows, I have an announcement to make. Since your scribe has been commuting back and forth on work out of town, I have been requested by different workers to convey their greetings and regards to their friends and cronies. Therefore, I shall call this new column, "Here, There and Everywhere." This has to do with a job 50 or 55 miles from Bal-

timore. The following-named brothers send their greetings and good wishes to their many "pals" W. E. Giles of Local 70, John Barker, Local 70, John Baker, Local 70, Robert H. Clark, Local 28, and foreman of the job, Wilbur D. Peek, Local 26 and your scribe really didn't mind greeting for this swell bunch of fellow workers. Hoping we all will team up again in the very near future. This has to do for now.

At the next regular meeting, nominations will be open for candidates for the coming election of officers which will take place at the June meeting. So come up and help carry on some of the duties which are necessary for successful operations.

REUBEN SEARS, P. S.

• • •

Company Officers Tell Of Expansion Program

L. U. 1439, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Since the last publishing of Local 1439 news, quite a few things have come to pass. We regret the loss of Sister Rose Galson, and wish to extend our sympathy to her family and friends.

On February 23 I had the privilege to accompany our Business Manager Carl Mitchell to our branch local at Keokuk, Iowa for a regular meeting. They had quite a good attendance in spite of bad weather conditions. This was not the first Keokuk meeting I attended, however, and bad weather or not you can really tell the interested union-minded Brothers in these branch locals. In fact, they all seem to have a 100 percent turnout. A picture of the branch local is enclosed for the JOURNAL.

Along with this picture, I am sending another picture I had the privilege of taking. It is the concrete evidence of good relationship between organized labor and the company. This picture I took at a meeting which the company called on the afternoon of March 6. They invited all the officers and stewards of all A. F. of L. local unions representing the Brothers employed by the company system. The purpose of this meeting was to explain the expansion program which they have planned for the next 10 years. Mr. O. B. Stamat was the introductory chairman representing the company who explained in a brief way points of interest the other speakers would try to compile and deliver to us with the assistance of charts.

Mr. V. C. Brennan, vice president of the Company was introduced, and he gave a brief summary of the relationship of employees of long standing and company growth of personnel over a period of time, and the consequent meaning the company wants to project to every employee of the company concerned in this expansion

Meeting of Branch Local at Keokuk, Iowa



Above is shown meeting of branch local of Local Union 1439. Picture below shows meeting between locals and company. See letter from Local Union 1439.



program. He explained that the company felt that if every employee knew of the intent of this planned expansion, that he or she would not look upon their task or daily performance as just another job, but would consider that they themselves would work with a thought towards better positions and relationship accrued through this program.

Then Mr. O. L. Luft was introduced, and he being the systems chief load calculating engineer gave an explanation with a very fine geographi-

cal chart of the system's power transmission and generating plants from a date in the early twenties to the present time, that over three 10-year periods the demand of power has doubled itself over the 10 years previously produced. Then with a few slip drawings, he was able to picture on the same chart the planned expansion program which will bring us up to 1960 in time.

At this point, Mr. Hugh Mug the company's chief accountant was introduced. He explained with approx-

imate figures and charts the company's present working assets and debits, and told of the possibilities and whys and wherefores of how the expansion program would be financed through stocks and other financing ways.

Mr. W. L. Herin, director of advertising, was then introduced. He displayed some very fine cuts or advertising proofs of past advertisements which have reached the public at large, and some which are to be introduced in the near future. This, he explained as being the best way to reach the public or customers, and to relay the actualities as to what their utility company is striving to do to serve them better.

This concluded the company's explanations on the planned expansion program. The chairman then invited the audience to give their questions and viewpoints. There were quite a few questions from some of the business managers — Brother Plumb of L. U. 609, our President Brother Pete Chase and some of our stewards, Brother Ira Wardlaw and Brother Kretzinger and a few others, but at length, of all the questions and answers, the representatives of the Brotherhood all agreed that letting the employees know of the expansion program would promote an "I want to know" feeling of the company's and employees, business and problems among the employees at large, thereby resulting in better understanding and relationship between organized labor and company.

CLARENCE FAHRENHOLTZ, P. S.

Wilmington President Married in February

L. U. 1463, WILMINGTON, DEL.—Our local union President, Brother Martin "Tex" Gottselig, and Miss Jean B. Wilson were married last February 25. Tex plays the part of the blushing bridegroom very well when kidded about his new wife.

Television receiver installation and service, at this writing, has been going at a steady pace here and all the Brothers are hoping that this even level of employment does not take too much of a drop over the slack summer months.

Chatter about the coming softball season is all we hear from the Brothers these days. We hope to field a good team this year along with the usual "razzberries."

E. D. MAISEL, P. S.

Local Soon to Observe Its First Anniversary

L. U. 1464, KANSAS CITY, MO.—Local Union 1464 is now nearing its

first anniversary. International Representative Oscar Johnson supervised its formative period through the first six months of 1949, until it signed its first collective bargaining contract with the Kansas City Power and Light Company dated July 1st, 1949.

Local Union 1464 is composed of some 800 maintenance and construction workers operating in Kansas City, and in western Missouri and the eastern part of Kansas.

Under the leadership of L. U. President Bruce Bledsoe we have enjoyed nearly a year of friendly relationship with our employees.

We are now engaged in the preliminaries of negotiating a new contract which we confidently expect will result in better wages and other benefits that we have previously enjoyed.

Local Union 1464 has been saddened in the past year by more than its share of deaths. Six of our Brothers have passed away, and we join with their families in their sorrow.

J. K. WOLFE, P. S.

• • •

Hanson Reports Work Slack at Wheelers

L. U. 1514, HANSON, MASS.—Work at Wheelers has slackened off for the past few weeks as is usual at this time of year. Our negotiating committee has had one meeting with management in regard to the amendments to the contract and there is to be another on April 6th.

We are noticing the improvements being made about the plant and wish the company could afford a little more oil on the wheels of the racks and trucks. It has been said that anybody gets ahead according to the push in him; we of the enamel-room should be out of sight if that were true.

Several of the members of local 1514 attended a banquet in Brockton with the Central Labor Union, in March.

Mary Turner has returned to work. Lawrence Raby, who injured his hand on one of the presses several months ago has been given work in the assembly department until he is again able to work at his regular job. George Sayce who has been suffering from arthritis is getting better and we are all pleased about that. He is too young to be handicapped and we who know him feel that he deserves the best.

Effie Townes and Edith Putnam have finished the welding and are laid off for a week.

Smokey Hammond who suffered a strep throat was treated by a veterinarian in Whitman and is back on his mouse-catching job again.

Minnie and family are doing well, an object lesson in production.

VERDA LANE, P. S.

Officers of Rail Local at Harmon-on-Hudson



Officers of new Local Union 1631 are identified in letter from the local. Charter was granted to the local on March 1, 1950. The group formerly was affiliated with Local Union 817. Brother Ciano has been elected president.

Rail Local Chartered At Terminal Point

L. U. 1631, HARMON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.—The members of Local Union No. 817 of New York, N. Y., employed by the New York Central Railroad, at its locomotive shops and power house at Harmon-on-Hudson, New York, were granted a charter by President D. W. Tracy. This new local union to be known as Local Union No. 1631 officially came into being as of March 1st, 1950.

This idea of a new local union at this terminal point was first fathered by Brother Arthur Black, about 15 or 16 years ago and again in 1941 by the writer but to no avail.

Last December Brothers A. Ciano and John Kelly took a few days off from work on their own time and paid a short visit to International Vice President J. J. Duffy at Chicago to ask his advice on how to go about securing a charter for this group of Brothers. On Brother Duffy's advice, the Brothers from Harmon attended a meeting of Local Union No. 817 at New York on January 12th, 1950. On a motion which was passed unanimously, Local Union No. 817 recommended to the International Office that it consider granting a charter to its members employed at Harmon.

Upon receiving this request, the International Office assigned International Representative Charles McClosky to meet with the Harmon group and to arrange for the establishment of the new local. Brother McClosky met with the Harmon group and the machinery was set up for the new local. Brother Ciano was elected

temporary chairman and Brother Alterio temporary financial secretary.

A meeting was then called for and held on February 20th by Bro. McClosky at which time permanent officers were elected to hold office until June 1952.

Brother A. D. Ciano was elected permanent president, Brothers Leonce Heady, vice president, D. H. Van Houten, recording secretary, J. J. Alterio, financial secretary, and Frank Waitkins, treasurer. Executive Board members elected were Brothers Leo Lenahan, E. Mittenzwei, John MacKaye and James Miller.

The first regular meeting was held on March 13th with about 60 members attending. When all our members are finally transferred from Local Union 817, we should have about 250 members.

In closing allow the writer in behalf of the officers and members of Local 1631, to thank the officers and members of Local 817, especially Brother George Marketta, financial secretary for his cooperation in transferring the members from 817 to 1631.

Also we are indebted to Brother McClosky for his efforts in directing us in the right path.

We are enclosing a photograph of the new officers of this new local union. They are identified as follows:

Bottom Row: l. to r. J. J. Alterio, G. Marketta, C. J. McClosky, A. D. Ciano, L. Heady and D. H. Van Houten. Top Row: l. to r. F. Waitkins, E. Mittenzwei, L. Lenahan, J. MacKaye and James Miller.

D. H. VAN HOUTEN, P. S.

Scientific SPARKS

Fire, next to explosions, is the most dreaded coal-mine disaster.

Hares have longer hind legs than fore legs, a help in running uphill but a handicap in running down.

Alloys of titanium now under development will be superior to aluminum on a strength-weight basis.

The Royal Canadian Navy will soon have new uniforms, both for enlisted men and officers, which will feature style, comfort and practicability.

Trees like the recently discovered Chinese "dawn redwood" grew in Scotland some 30,000,000 years ago, it has been deduced from fossil pollen grains found in Scottish coal.

Bare magnesium acquires a thin film of magnesium hydroxide, oxide and carbonate, due to atmospheric exposure, that interferes with proper adhesion of paints; zinc chromate primers are used to meet the conditions.

Kenap fiber, whose original home is India, is a desirable crop for Cuba because it does well in that country and it is particularly suitable for sugar sacks, of which the sugar-producing island needs \$20,000,000 worth a year.

The age of the liquid-fuel rocket is 23 years; solid fuels were used earlier.

Drying weather is no longer needed by the farmer who makes grass ensilage instead of dry hay.

The 30,000,000 tons of blast furnace slag produced annually in the United States in the iron and steel industry are now widely used in highway construction.

Modern turkey growers with sufficient land raise corn for feed; when the corn is ready for eating the stalks are broken down and the turkeys do their own harvesting.

Weed control by chemicals, on American commercial farm lands, is rapidly increasing; an estimated million acres of corn and a half-million acres of oats and flax in Iowa alone were kept relatively free of weeds by chemical sprays during 1948.

The relative value of nylon and Manila hawsers on long towing jobs has

been recently tested by the U. S. Coast Guard; an eight-inch nylon hawser has the same tensile strength as a 12-inch manila hawser but costs four times as much.

True bugs are insects of the family Hemiptera, a Greek-derived word that means "half-winged."

The Sheridan natural gas field in Texas, discovered in 1940, has enough gas to produce gasoline and liquid fuels for some 20 years.

The donkey-like ears of the jackrabbit gave the animal the first part of its name; the second part is a misnomer because it is a hare, not a rabbit.

A desirable crop for America, which scientists are trying to find, is an oil-producing plant which will make profitable yields on lands too poor for ordinary farm crops.

Old Faithful geyser, Yellowstone Park, has never changed its schedule since first observed in 1870; it has the same interval between eruptions; plays to the same height, and apparently discharges the same amount of water.

Weight restrictions of trucks and trailers using highways are fixed on the gross, which includes truck and payload; when body weight is decreased by the use of aluminum and magnesium in construction, weight of payload can be increased.

DDT, widely used insecticide, is effective against wood ticks.

Skunks are American animals and are found only in the Western Hemisphere.

Sulfur, carbon black, and caustic soda, in the order named, were America's principal "chemical and allied products" export items during 1948.

Canadian nickel mining has many commercial by-products such as copper, platinum metals, gold and silver which help make the mining profitable.

Peanuts and cotton are both excellent sources of vegetable oil but it has not been found economically possible in the United States to grow either for oil alone.

Seventy new houses have now been constructed in Televang, Norway, a

village completely destroyed by the Nazis during the war with the entire population either shot or sent to concentration camps or spread throughout the country.

In a process developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, eggs are "pre-incubated" for 18 hours at 100 degrees Fahrenheit, then cooled, candled and sorted; embryos of fertile eggs had by then developed enough to be distinguishable.

American-made insecticides are in demand throughout the world.

Paints on the speedy airplane that develop tiny cracks cut possible speeds.

Automobile brake lining, held in place by a newly developed cement, wears much longer than the rivet-fastened lining, it is claimed.

The consumption of cigarettes in the United States last year was an average of 2,350 for every man, woman and child, or an average of about two packs a week.

City hotels are beginning to establish special entrances by which road-wearied motorists can enter, register and get to their rooms without going through the main lobby.

Iwo Jima, the former Japanese island which was taken by Americans during the war only at high cost, is now the site of a Loran station to aid in the wartime-developed radio system to enable ships and airplanes to determine their positions.

Cuban nickel production, financed by the U. S. Government during the war, produced 63,500,000 pounds chiefly of nickel oxide which, after purification was found acceptable in the oxide form for the production of steel and other alloys.

Gelsoy glue, a new product made from soybean, will hold an envelope sealed so tightly that it can not be "steamed open."

Zinc is an important metal performing many useful functions without gaining full recognition as such because its widest uses are in combination with other elements.

Butyl rubber, a synthetic product, is now widely used in tubing for chemical laboratories because it is less permeable to the gases used in the laboratories than natural rubber tubing.

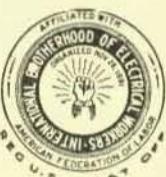
In 1850, eight pairs of English sparrows were brought to this country but did not thrive; two years later more were imported and they are the ancestors of the millions of these birds now spread over the whole of America.

It has now been proved that the opossum will eat almost anything he can get on the ground including seed, grain, insects, toads, frogs, snakes, small birds, mammals, and earthworms; the proof comes from an examination of stomach contents.

D. W. TRACY, International President

J. SCOTT MILNE, International Secretary

International Electrical Workers



1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington 5, D. C.

*Members: This letter contains
important information for you!*

March 27, 1950

Mr. William C. Wise
Acting Administrator
Rural Electrification Administration
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wise:

I am hereby entering an urgent protest on behalf of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) against the latest developments in the anti-union policy of the Rural Electrification Administration.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) which represents more than 75% of the unionized workers in the Electric Light and Power industry, both private and public, has been shocked and surprised at the anti-labor actions of the Rural Electrification Administration. These actions are all the more grievous because they strike at organized labor which participated in the effort to bring the Rural Electrification Administration into existence. Labor was a staunch supporter of the proposal to establish the Rural Electrification Administration because it believed that the Administration as originally set up would function in the public interest. We now find that the Rural Electrification Administration has taken such a narrow and backward view of its responsibilities and duties that it is bringing serious harm to the important section of the public interest represented by Labor.

On December 17, 1949 an International Representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) wrote the Montana State Water Conservation Board a letter setting forth the facts that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) had entered into bona fide collective bargaining agreements with seven Rural Electrification Administration cooperatives in Montana and such agreements included a clause guaranteeing that work let by contract would be performed under International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) union conditions. The International Representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) suggested to the Montana State Water Conservation Board that it would be in the interest of preventing confusion if the proper authorities would notify contractors that the cooperatives are under union agreement when the invitation to bid is sent out. This letter was forwarded by the State Water Conservation Board to the Rural Electrification Administration in Washington for comment. On March 6, 1950 you, as Acting Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, replied to the State Water Conservation Board of Montana and forwarded a copy of your letter to me in my capacity of International President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL).

Your letter pays lip service to the maintenance of "a policy of good labor relations" and concedes the legality of the union clause in REA Cooperatives bargaining agreements. You then go on to throw the entire weight of the administrative discretion of the Rural Electrification Administration against the actual operation of the union clause. You say:

"While, as I stated, it is satisfactory to the REA for its borrowers to include any legal provision in the construction contract relating to labor problems, it should be pointed out that any provision in a contract which has the effect of preventing free competitive bidding may well result in a cost of construction to the borrower which will make it impossible for us to approve the award of the bid, due to the effect of high cost upon the feasibility of our loan. We, of course, have to scrutinize all awards most carefully to make certain that the cost of construction will not be so excessive as to endanger the repayment of a loan. This is especially true in areas in which the Montana borrowers operate, where the consumer density is low, and all possible savings have to be effected in order to make the project feasible from a financial stand-point. It should be pointed out that we cannot approve awards of a bid in the event that the number of bidders is so low as to not constitute true competitive bidding.

The possibility of this danger always exists whenever any kind of restrictive provisions are inserted in the construction contract."

The REA policy, as stated in your letter, is in complete contradiction of the policy of promoting and advancing labor standards through union agreements. Your emphasis on the matter of "high cost" as a reason for opposing labor standards established by union agreements and in favoring lower wages paid by non-union contractors, is a throw-back to the days of the "sweat shop" employer who justified his position on the ground that he sold his products to the consumer at a cost lower than the cost of legitimate union employers. The REA is not advancing sound public policy when it seeks to develop a financial record for itself at the expense of the men and women whose work is essential to the bringing of electricity to the farms.

I am in complete accord with all efforts to secure a sound and economic expenditure of government funds which are drawn from the taxes paid by all parts of the population, including labor. I would respectfully recommend, however, that the REA would do better, if it were to begin to apply itself to the task of increasing efficiency in the management of cooperatives and reducing its own high administrative expenses rather than to continue its present policy of destroying union conditions of labor. In this connection, I have noted with interest the report of the House Committee on Appropriations in explanation of the appropriation bill for the several branches of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951. (81st Cong. 2nd Sess. Report No. 17973, p. 140). The Committee approved a total of \$8,150,000 for the administrative expenses of the Rural Electrification Administration during 1951. No criticism was offered in the Report with respect to wages paid to the working men and women who perform useful services for the cooperatives and their members. The Committee, however, did criticize the Rural Electrification Administration and its officers for exorbitant fees paid for engineering and legal work. The Committee stated as follows:

"In the opinion of the Committee (House Appropriations Committee), fees paid for engineering and legal work in connection with the larger loans are too high. It is believed that such fees should not be established strictly on a percentage basis but maximum limits should be fixed which would in the cases pointed out to the committee reduce the fees paid substantially. These costs are passed on to the consumer." (Under-scoring supplied) (A reference is made on p. 1036 of the Hearings of the House Committee on Appropriations to an appendix including information requested

on the above subject by the Committee. The note in the Hearings states that the appendix may be found at the end of the Hearings but it appears that the Appendix is not available.

It is apparently a fact that the concern voiced in your letter on the effect of union conditions on costs has not registered itself with equal force in keeping down the excessive fees for engineering and legal work, which have been criticized by the Congressional Committee.

Insofar as your statement on "free competitive bidding" is concerned, I wish to point out there is no federal statutory requirement for such bidding on the part of such cooperatives since the cooperatives are not agencies of the Federal Government. The cooperatives have the legal power to enter into the agreements which they have made for union conditions on contract work and I believe they should be applauded and not discouraged from entering into such agreements by a government which is committed to a policy of collective bargaining.

Your letter is written in banking terms. The Rural Electrification Administration, however, is not a banking program. If it were, there would be no need for federal action in this field. Private money could be secured for development of the cooperatives. The specially favorable terms of interest and amortization provided in the Rural Electrification Administration Act have been adopted by the Congress because it is deemed wise from the standpoint of the public interest to give assistance to the worthy cause of bringing electricity to the farms. It ill-behooves the government officers engaged in the administration of this public policy program to close their eyes to this fact and refuse to give consideration to the needs of labor for proper labor standards. Your letter is a far cry from the policy of the Rural Electrification Administration as stated in its memorandum of understanding with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) entered into August 4, 1941, which provides that "The REA agrees to promulgate a list of labor standards embodying the spirit and letter of this general policy, and assumes the obligation of winning REA cooperatives to the acceptance of these labor standards."

I have commented fully on the status of this understanding and the failure of the government to implement its general statement of policy in a letter of Feb. 2, 1950 to a State Fact Finding Board of Minnesota, copy of which was transmitted to the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration. Today we find the REA, in the case of the Montana cooperatives, not only refusing to assume its obligation of winning REA cooperatives to the acceptance of labor standards but, on the contrary, doing its utmost within the limits of its power to win such

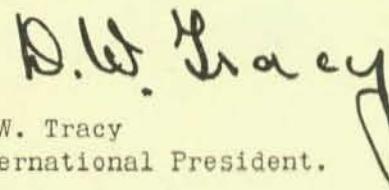
cooperatives away from those labor standards which the REA cooperatives themselves are willing to adopt pursuant to collective bargaining agreements with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL).

The time has come to look through slogans and fine words to the actual facts. The union clause which is the subject of your letter of March 6, 1950, is not unusual. It is not a special favor the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) is seeking to secure from the REA cooperatives - it is a standard clause in our agreements with private companies in the electric light and power industry.

We do not run into the complicated considerations set forth in your letter in securing such clauses in our agreement with private companies nor in securing the good faith application of the clause. Labor is getting a fair deal from these private companies but we cannot secure equal treatment from the Rural Electrification Administration. This is an alarming fact which must become known to organized labor and all others concerned with the problem.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) has patiently tried to secure relief from the anti-labor policies of the Rural Electrification Administration by conferences and communications. I have become convinced that the condition cannot be corrected through such means. I am, therefore, releasing this letter for public information so that all fair minded people may judge for themselves whether the labor policies of the Rural Electrification Administration are in the public interest.

Sincerely,


D. W. Tracy
International President.

DWT/mmb

About Your Heart

(Continued from page 24)

Now what can a healthy person do to avoid heart disease? For one thing, a moderate amount of activity and exercise is important to health. And right here and now a fallacy that should be set straight is that climbing stairs is bad for the heart. Running up stairs may be, but walking up is usually good for it. Any walking or other exercise that doesn't put too great strain on the heart is good. You often read in the paper an item about some fellow who dropped dead just as he reached the ninth hole on the golf course. Don't let that scare you. Physicians agree that just as likely as not he'd have died five years to 10 years sooner if he'd stayed home in an easy chair and gotten no exercise.

BUT don't overdo it. High-pressure business men and others who are always on the go are inviting trouble. Dr. Paul D. White recounts the story told of the head of a large corporation who said that he paid his executives \$100,000 a year to compensate for the fact that their jobs would probably kill them in 10 years. Dr. White says:

"The same risk holds for anyone who works so hard that he neglects his health."

The man who plows through his week's work going like a house afire, eats heavy lunches and dinners and expects to make up for the strain with a little rest on the weekend, is inviting heart trouble. Learn to relax. Don't skip vacations. Don't overeat. Too much weight puts a strain on the heart and in addition fat deposits lead to hardening of the arteries. And if you think you might have heart trouble go see your doctor at once. Perhaps you do not have it. When your heart skips a beat, this does not necessarily mean you have heart trouble by any means. If you have a heart murmur, it may not mean a thing—but again it's better to be safe than sorry.

And if you get heart trouble, don't worry. Do what your doctor tells you and 10 to one you'll come through all right.

Now before we conclude, no article on your heart would be complete without some mention of the American Heart Association which is doing such a wonderful job of fighting heart disease. Research to discover more about the fundamental causes of heart disease as conducted by the American Heart Association is steadily increasing, the findings are encouraging and give much promise of aid to patients in the future. Clinics maintained by the American Heart Association are doing splendid work today. So support this organization as fully as you can.

As you learned in our March *Journal*, President Tracy is a member of the National Labor Committee of the American Heart Association, having been invited to serve on that committee by Secretary of Labor Tobin. President Tracy is well aware of the task confronting the association and he urges our members' support.

The *Journal* would like to acknowledge with thanks the kind cooperation of Miss Beatrice Schenk of the American Heart Association, New York City and Mr. Joseph Lubin of the National Heart Institute, Washington, D.C. in supplying us with literature, facts and background material from which this article was compiled and for supplying us with the accompanying photographs.

• • •

The Bricklayers' Story

(Continued from page 13)

proper and becoming dwellings depends more than anything else the improvement of mankind. Such dwellings are the nursery of all domestic virtues, and without a becoming home the exercise of those virtues is impossible."

All of us in these United States owe much to the Bricklayers.

In closing we should like to acknowledge with thanks the splendid cooperation of the officers of the B.M.P.I.U. and particularly the assistance of Mr. William Richardson, office manager, without whose help in supplying us with information and background material, this story could never have been written.

Career of Einstein

(Continued from page 14)

matically the gravitational and magneto-electric forces.

Shortly before the rise of Hitler, Einstein accepted the chair in mathematics at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, New Jersey. In protest against the Nazi persecution of Jews, he severed his German connections in 1933 and later became an American citizen. It was from Princeton that he recently spoke to the television audience.

• • •

Mailing the Journal

(Continued from page 19)

alphabetically and geographically.

From the file, the stencils go to a printing machine. Here a white card and a gray card are imprinted for each new member. These are sent to the I.O. for their files.

The final step comes when the stencil is ready for insertion in the reel. At the same time new stencils are added, those which have had changes in address are removed, as are the "drops," which include names of members who have died, or become delinquent.

At this point, another check is made to see that the right "kills" have been made. This is done by comparing the removed stencils against the cards submitted by the I.O.

When the stencils are being run through the fast, automatic mailing machines (described in the last issue of the *Journal*) the mailer has to have an indication when the last magazine going to a city or state has passed through his machine. This is indicated by circular punches on the stencils; one circle indicates the end of a city; two circles, the end of a state run. This permits the mailer to properly wrap and bag the magazines. Any one who has seen a mailer in a large publishing house "criss-cross" stacks of magazines coming through the mailing machine, and been mystified by how he determines when to "criss" and when to "cross," has now been made party to a little trade secret.

When the *Journal* is "off the

press," the hundreds of reels of stencils are placed in the mail room. There they start their fast trip through the mailing machines, and are stored again until the next issue of the *Journal* is ready for mailing.

Now once again we come to the part of our I.O. story when we tell you how you may help us.

(1) Send in changes of address promptly. Fill in the information clearly and accurately on the blank, card or paper used for the purpose. (It will be easier for us to read and insure less errors if you will print the information.) Please include the zone number of your address if you have one. Be sure to include the local union in which you are currently paying dues, and your card number. Then be sure to give your former address so we may locate it and remove it from our files. Also be sure to advise us if your name is being spelled wrong or otherwise carried incorrectly on our list, when you send in your change of address.

(2) You can be a great help to us by clipping the imprint of your name and address as it appears on your *Journal* and attaching it to your change of address memo to us.

(3) Local unions can be most helpful in aiding us to get our *Journal* mailing list complete and accurate by returning the lists of members as we send them to the unions, with their full, correct mailing addresses filled in.

We should like to say at this time that we appreciate the patience and consideration shown by our members with regard to this mailing problem. We realize many of you have not been receiving your *Journals* and some of you have written more than once about it, but we have a big job and we're doing it the best we can. We are making progress and we feel confident we shall reach that goal very soon now—a *Journal* every month to *every* member.

Watch for your I.O. series next month when we bring you a medley of pictures and stories of miscellaneous work performed by individuals at your headquarters building.

Death Claims For March, 1950

L. U	Name	Amount	L. U	Name	Amount
1. 0. (3)	Anthony L. Clani	\$1,000.00	77	George Hammond	1,000.00
1. 0. (3)	John J. Fearon	1,000.00	77	Burton W. Kenyon	1,000.00
1. 0. (3)	John E. Fluzel	1,000.00	77	Walter G. Mann	1,000.00
1. 0. (3)	Joseph Kronberger	1,000.00	77	David M. Page	1,000.00
1. 0. (3)	George Shaw	1,000.00	84	Harvey H. Hudlow	1,000.00
1. 0. (3)	Arthur E. Talmage	1,000.00	86	Ben W. Pitt	1,000.00
1. 0. (3)	Emanuel Zidlicky	1,000.00	99	Peter A. Murphy	1,000.00
1. 0. (3)	John J. West	1,000.00	103	David J. Brownrigg	1,000.00
1. 0. (6)	Fred J. Neumann	1,000.00	111	Lester V. Jones	1,000.00
1. 0. (6)	Lewis Earle Watkins	1,000.00	125	Johannes L. Nelson	1,000.00
1. 0. (9)	George A. McCoy	1,000.00	126	Paul Albin Smith	825.00
1. 0. (11)	Arthur L. Sisman	1,000.00	130	Felix Famularo	1,000.00
1. 0. (38)	Harry Hughes	1,000.00	134	Maurice F. Begley	1,000.00
1. 0. (57)	Waldo R. Morse	1,000.00	134	John David Frank	475.00
1. 0. (58)	James Thomas Robinson	1,000.00	134	J. D. Le Tourneau	1,000.00
1. 0. (77)	Frank S. Jones	1,000.00	134	Patrick J. Nolan	1,000.00
1. 0. (79)	Frank Keppler	1,000.00	150	Harry L. Peterson	250.00
1. 0. (88)	W. C. Rainey	1,000.00	164	Thomas Stapleton	1,000.00
1. 0. (131)	Herbert M. Allen	1,000.00	181	Fred J. Kiefer	1,000.00
1. 0. (134)	Henry Glick	1,000.00	212	Thomas W. Loring	1,000.00
1. 0. (134)	Robert C. Schuder	1,000.00	213	Herbert Richards	300.00
1. 0. (152)	Harry Watson	1,000.00	215	Joseph H. Little	1,000.00
1. 0. (212)	Joseph Amann	1,000.00	220	Robert G. Mohler	825.00
1. 0. (245)	Ernest C. Brown	1,000.00	232	Max H. Streich	1,000.00
1. 0. (254)	John C. Bellingham	1,000.00	270	Albert Berg	1,000.00
1. 0. (344)	Samuel Massey	1,000.00	292	Edward G. Linder	1,000.00
1. 0. (351)	Floyd Dodge	1,000.00	304	Bryan Culver	475.00
1. 0. (481)	George C. Seeley	1,000.00	304	John F. Fahringer	150.00
1. 0. (501)	Edward C. Ryan	1,000.00	317	Burnie Maynard	300.00
1. 0. (558)	Alexander Cooper	1,000.00	350	Alvin Stewart	1,000.00
1. 0. (595)	Violette E. Reed	1,000.00	353	Robert S. McKay	475.00
1. 0. (640)	William R. Mcumber	1,000.00	366	George S. Gillespie	1,000.00
1. 0. (693)	Eugene William McFerren	1,000.00	370	Aloysius C. Link	650.00
1. 0. (701)	Selby K. Hart	1,000.00	382	George C. Greene	1,000.00
1. 0. (782)	Hiram S. Atkins	1,000.00	417	Harry P. Wooten	1,000.00
1. 0. (948)	Chester Charles Stoutsburg	1,000.00	424	Joseph N. Braithwaite	1,000.00
1.	C. M. Daniels	1,000.00	429	James L. Travis	250.00
1.	George Lay	300.00	445	Charles J. English	825.00
1.	Erhardt A. Nolle	1,000.00	467	Otho B. Hawkins	475.00
1.	Angelo Bachi	1,000.00	467	Jack Jones	1,000.00
1.	Frank Brummer	1,000.00	494	Ed J. Brown	1,000.00
1.	George Franz	1,000.00	494	John Wiesflecker	1,000.00
1.	Robert J. Holloway	1,000.00	501	Patrick J. Sullivan	1,000.00
1.	Raymond Kaplan	825.00	528	Hugh E. Anderson	1,000.00
1.	Charles L. Kienzle	1,000.00	571	W. H. Meldrum	150.00
1.	Wilmet T. La Forge	1,000.00	574	Norman T. Albrecht	1,000.00
1.	Albert Leidecker	475.00	595	Leon W. Lisker	1,000.00
1.	Edward A. Maffucci	1,000.00	602	William E. Hall	1,000.00
1.	William Meyer	1,000.00	604	Otto Gustave Stetson	1,000.00
1.	William Murphy	1,000.00	603	Harold N. Lang	1,000.00
1.	Arthur F. Nelson	150.00	634	Paul B. Hamrick	1,000.00
1.	Frank Quattrochi	825.00	649	Charles C. Bogus	1,000.00
1.	Julius G. Timko	1,000.00	663	John P. Delfeld	1,000.00
1.	James H. Burns	1,000.00	697	Norman S. Olitz	300.00
1.	Edward Leo Sullivan	1,000.00	702	Herman P. Williamson	475.00
1.	Seymour G. Stuart	1,000.00	713	Frank Leyrer	1,000.00
1.	George F. Engel	1,000.00	723	Fred Weikart	1,000.00
1.	William E. Schneidewind	1,000.00	724	George W. White	1,000.00
1.	Peter Zarilla	1,000.00	731	Hilmer A. Blits	1,000.00
11.	Dorman C. Hum	1,000.00	737	James F. Bonner	1,000.00
11.	Glenn White Lyman, Sr.	1,000.00	757	William Cherry	1,000.00
11.	William Simmons	1,000.00	763	Rei Gulek	1,000.00
11.	F. C. Temple	1,000.00	794	Joseph H. Osterhoff	1,000.00
18.	George D. Hill	1,000.00	800	Howard G. Spellman	475.00
18.	James M. Mittel	656.00	825	Francis J. Schroeder	1,000.00
18.	Everett Schalenburg	1,000.00	855	Robert Francis Timleson	1,000.00
18.	Merrill Taylor	656.00	881	F. D. Murphy	150.00
27.	Walter H. Hannan	1,000.00	931	Otis Patrick Harmon	1,000.00
31.	Jacob E. Laine	1,000.00	962	Arthur A. Spittle	300.00
31.	Charles F. McCormick	50.00	975	Matt Schneider	650.00
38.	Pete B. Horrocks	1,000.00	1024	Hugh Leo Smith	1,000.00
41.	Arthur F. Mattilas	1,000.00	1142	Peter L. Foltz	825.00
46.	Philip A. Young	150.00	1249	Herbert Mann	1,000.00
49.	Charles V. Snider	650.00	1426	Amos P. Scott	1,000.00
52.	Raymond Keiper	1,000.00	1464	Decherd B. Fairman	1,000.00
59.	Claudie Bob Johnson	475.00	1547	Walter Nygard	300.00
65.	Charles A. Phippen	1,000.00	1594	Raymond J. Chandler	650.00
76.	R. D. O'Neil	1,000.00			
77.	William O. Dunn	1,000.00			
77.	Weston R. Eldridge	1,000.00			
			Total		\$137,625.00

are you registered?

IN MEMORIAM

Prayer for Our Deceased Brothers

Dear Lord, bless these our Brothers whose names are listed here. Only yesterday they lived and laughed and worked among us and now Thou hast called them home. We miss them sorely Lord, and we ask Thee in Thy mercy to deal kindly with them and give them happiness and rest and peace with Thee.

And be mindful of their families Lord, send them Thy comfort and peace, and help them to bear this grief with patience and understanding.

And teach us, their Brothers, Lord, the wise lesson of life and death and fill us with courage and good will. Help us to so live that when our time also comes and death touches us, we will know only the joy of going home. Amen.

C. M. Daniels, L. U. No. 1
*Born July 12, 1899
 Initiated April 31, 1923
 Died March 7, 1950*

James Homan, L. U. No. 1
*Initiated June 4, 1948
 Died February 27, 1950*

E. A. Nolle, L. U. No. 1
*Born January 20, 1907
 Reinitiated August 6, 1937
 Died February 21, 1950*

George F. Engel, L. U. No. 9
*Born July 12, 1892
 Initiated September 16, 1919
 Died February, 1950*

W. E. Schneidwind, L. U. No. 9
*Born January 14, 1894
 Initiated March 29, 1938
 Died February, 1950*

Peter Zarilla, L. U. No. 9
*Born June 1, 1891
 Initiated June 21, 1927
 Died February, 1950*

George D. Hill, L. U. No. 18
*Born February 27, 1898
 Initiated November 1, 1941
 Died February 1, 1950*

Edward J. Hongala, L. U. No. 18
*Born July 6, 1891
 Initiated November 4, 1948
 Died February 1, 1950*

James M. Mitzel, L. U. No. 18
*Born July 9, 1907
 Reinitiated April 12, 1946
 Died February 15, 1950*

Merrill Taylor, L. U. No. 18
*Born April 18, 1922
 Initiated June 7, 1946
 Died February 2, 1950*

Stephen L. Gleba, L. U. No. 28
*Born October 8, 1899
 Initiated May 3, 1918
 Died March 28, 1950*

Jacob E. Laine, L. U. No. 31
*Born October 3, 1883
 Initiated August, 1937
 Died February 24, 1950*

Paul H. Vuoti, L. U. No. 31
*Born January 6, 1919
 Initiated February 28, 1949
 Died January 28, 1950*

Arthur Matthies, L. U. No. 41
*Born May 7, 1898
 Initiated November 27, 1917
 Died February 21, 1950*

Clinton R. Roberts, L. U. No. 66
*Born May 17, 1916
 Initiated August 15, 1940
 Died January 27, 1950*

J. E. Strange, L. U. No. 66
*Born January 15, 1888
 Initiated August 22, 1917
 Died March 14, 1950*

Walter Collins, L. U. No. 160
*Initiated March 27, 1937
 Died March 3, 1950*

Charles A. Brenenstall, L. U. No. 51
*Born August 23, 1895
 Initiated October 14, 1937 in L.U. 702
 Died March 3, 1950*

Alphonse E. Ninteau, L. U. No. 255
*Born March 3, 1909
 Initiated May 5, 1948
 Died November 11, 1949*

Chester O. Cobb, L. U. No. 271
*Born November 23, 1891
 Initiated September 5, 1946
 Died February, 1950*

David Minogue, L. U. No. 420
*Initiated October 20, 1939
 Died February 24, 1950*

Newit E. Lawson, L. U. No. 465
*Initiated March 7, 1947
 Died February, 1950*

Reed C. Ferrell, L. U. No. 547
*Born April 30, 1887
 Reinitiated February 21, 1924
 Died December 11, 1949*

Norman Albrecht, L. U. No. 574
*Born September 13, 1887
 Reinitiated June 23, 1936
 Died February, 1950*

William E. Hall, L. U. No. 602
*Born February 16, 1889
 Initiated August 15, 1942
 Died February 22, 1950*

H. J. Barry, L. U. No. 604
*Born June 26, 1893
 Initiated September 13, 1945
 Died January 15, 1950*

Otto G. Stetson, L. U. No. 604
*Born April 17, 1905
 Initiated October 10, 1939
 Died February 5, 1950*

George Lon Wade, L. U. No. 632
*Born June 3, 1874
 Initiated August 26, 1924
 Died March 23, 1950*

Clarence Keigley, L. U. No. 702
*Born November 28, 1897
 Initiated June 28, 1919
 Died February 14, 1950*

John J. Grabinger, L. U. No. 713
*Born March 15, 1886
 Initiated December 13, 1945
 Died February, 1950*

William Moore, L. U. No. 713
*Born September 24, 1909
 Initiated February 24, 1949
 Died February, 1950*

Francis D. King, L. U. No. 761
*Born December 2, 1929
 Initiated November 12, 1948
 Died February 20, 1950*

Atkins, Hiram S., L. U. No. 782
*Born December 21, 1884
 Initiated May 3, 1937
 Died March 4, 1950*

Werner Kaiser, L. U. No. 840
*Born April 11, 1901
 Initiated October 23, 1923
 Died March 15, 1950*

Barney Jesionowski, L. U. No. 1031
*Born August 12, 1885
 Initiated July 1, 1947
 Died March 7, 1950*

Antoinette Miceli, L. U. No. 1031
*Born August 18, 1907
 Initiated May 1, 1949
 Died March 3, 1950*

Philip A. Nicols, L. U. No. 1031
*Born December 4, 1896
 Initiated May 1, 1948
 Died March 10, 1950*

Anthony Strom, L. U. No. 1031
*Born June 4, 1880
 Initiated October 1, 1947
 Died March 21, 1950*

Cecil A. Gallant, L. U. No. 1245
*Born March 5, 1888
 Initiated February 1, 1943
 Died February, 1950*

Alvin Francis Ivers, L. U. No. 1245
*Initiated December 1, 1943
 Died February, 1950*

Esther Mench, L. U. No. 1278
*Born January 17, 1912
 Initiated August 6, 1946
 Died February 27, 1950*

Orval Gass, L. U. No. 1312
*Born May 5, 1882
 Initiated October 20, 1942
 Died February 19, 1950*

William Chelak, L. U. No. 1330
*Born April 5, 1921
 Initiated June 4, 1948
 Died February 15, 1950*

Domenico DiCiccio, L. U. No. 1330
*Born January 12, 1891
 Initiated November 24, 1942
 Died May 5, 1949*

D. Felemezak, L. U. No. 1330
*Born September 1, 1886
 Initiated November 8, 1942
 Died November 18, 1949*

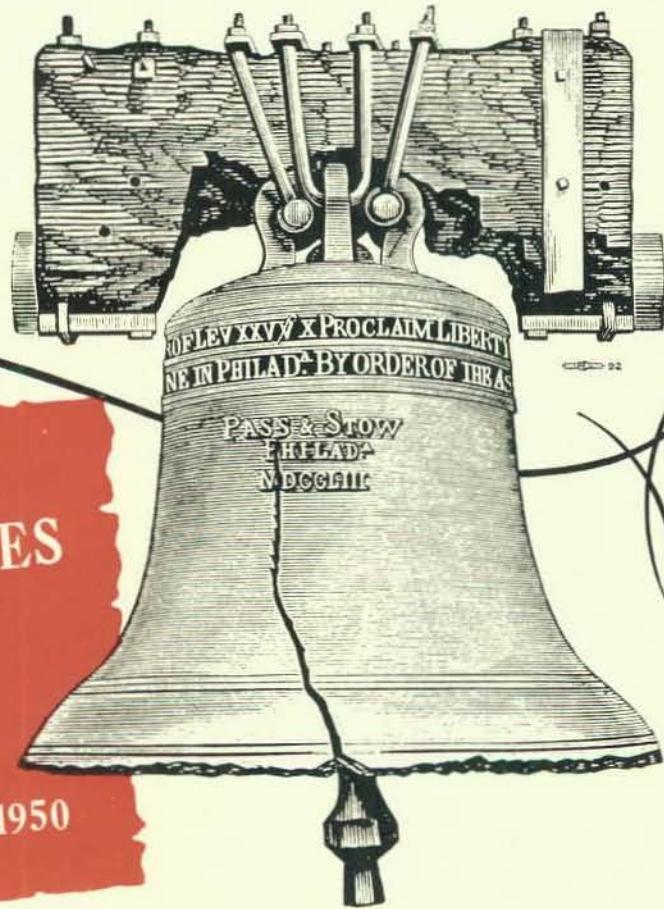
Joseph Schumacker, L. U. No. 1330
*Born December 30, 1897
 Initiated August 21, 1943
 Died November 2, 1949*

George Reisner, L. U. No. 1350
*Born September 15, 1881
 Initiated March 17, 1943
 Died January, 1950*

Richard C. Ortel, L. U. No. 1469
*Born 1883
 Initiated June 29, 1946
 Died March 4, 1950*

PHILADELPHIA

in '50



The 5TH A.F.L.
UNION INDUSTRIES
SHOW

Philadelphia
Convention Hall

May 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13, 1950

See your IBEW in action; fascinating manufacturing processes go on before your eyes! See the thousands of other gala displays as organized labor and fair manufacturers join to bring you an avalanche of entertainment and union education! Hundreds of historical spots within easy motor range. Plan your vacation to include historic Philadelphia and the gigantic Industries Show! The IBEW exhibit will be a feature attraction!



*Play
it Safe!*



REGISTER NOW...
So you can VOTE !